



NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM LIBRARY  
WITHOUT PERMISSION  
ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. V

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 13, 1918

No. 10

## OIL ALMONDS BITTER

(S. P. A.)

Manufactured at our works in California.

W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.

100 WILLIAM ST.,

NEW YORK

Oil Citronella (Native and Java)  
Oil Amber (Crude and Rectified)  
Oil Anise—Oil Cassia

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, Inc.

Essential Oils, Drugs and Chemicals

257 Pearl Street, New York City

## H.A. METZ & CO., Inc.

122 Hudson Street

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dyestuffs, Colors, Sizing and Finishing Materials

*Produced by*

Consolidated Color & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.

Dyestuffs and Intermediates

*Produced by*

Central Dyestuff & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

## ROCKHILL & VIETOR

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SELLING AGENTS

Chicago

New York

Chamomile Flowers

Scopola Root

Hellebore Root

Aconite Root

Essential Oils

Crude Drugs

## Chas. F. Garrigues Company

80 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

Barium Binoxide  
82-86-90%

Caustic Potash  
First Sorts, 88-92% U. S. P.

Gum Arabic Oil Mustard Art, U.S.P.

Stearate of Zinc, U. S. P.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

BOTANICAL DRUGS

## Lead Nitrate

White Crystals

## Lead Nitrate

Broken Technical

## Acetate of Soda

Broken Lumps

## ANILINE DYES AND CHEMICALS, Inc.

Cedar and Washington Sts.,

New York City

*We offer for prompt or future shipment*

Paradichlorbenzol

Orthodichlorbenzol

Paranitrochlorbenzol

Orthonitrochlorbenzol

Dinitrochlorbenzol

Acetylsalicylic Acid

Acetphenetidin

(Aspirin)

(Phenacetin)

Phenolphthalein

Glycerophosphates

## Monsanto Chemical Works

ST. LOUIS

Own and operate

COMMERCIAL ACID CO.

EAST ST. LOUIS PLANT

NEW YORK BRANCH

PLATT and PEARL STS.

Muriatic Acid 20°—Glauber Salts—Phosphate of Soda—Phosphoric Acid Paste P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>

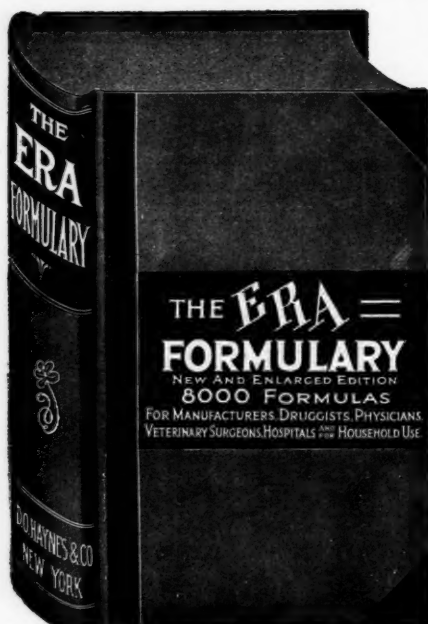
EDWARD P. MEEKER, Manufacturers' Agent, 68 Maiden Lane, New York

Phone  
John 6346

# The New and Enlarged Edition of THE ERA FORMULARY

This edition of the Era Formulary is essentially a new book. Of the nearly 8000 formulas presented, more than 5000 are new, while those retained have been entirely recast and better adapted for the purpose designed. The scope of the book has been greatly extended, the formulas selected being based on a most careful study of the needs of the manufacturer, pharmacist, physician, agriculturist, horticulturist, stock-raiser, veterinarian; in short, on the requirements of most of the industrial arts and handicrafts, and the utilitarian necessities of man.

The arrangement of the formulas is designed to facilitate the greater usefulness of the book. A reference to the Table of Contents will convince anyone of the great number and variety of formulas offered for all kinds of



specialties, novelties and preparations of standard worth. No manufacturer, pharmacist, veterinarian, soda-fountain operator, farmer, hospital steward, or artisan in any handicraft can afford to be without a copy of this new book. It is beyond all question the BEST FORMULARY ever compiled for the use of the classes of individuals named.

This new edition was revised and compiled by William C. Alpers, Sc.D., member of the present Committee of Revision of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia, and Ezra J. Kennedy, Ph.C., Editor of THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA, both of whom are preëminently fitted for the task by reason of their scientific attainments, long practical experience in the drug business, and their intimate knowledge of pharmacists' and manufacturers' needs for new formulas and processes.

## Note This Table of Contents

### Pharmaceutical Preparations—1200 Formulas.

Elixirs, Syrups, Wines.....	1-329
Tinctures, Pills, Solutions.....	330-621
Ointments, Suppositories.....	622-723
Plasters, Emulsions, Extracts..	724-867
Powders, Mixtures, Liniments.	868-1010
Gauzes, Cottons, Collodions.....	1011-1036
Digestive Ferments.....	1037-1058
Lozenges, Sprays, Crayons.....	1059-1153
Miscellaneous Ph. Formulas.....	1154-1201

### Toilet Preparations—1300 Formulas.

Tooth Powders, Pastes, Soaps.....	1202-1385
Liquid Dentifrices, etc.....	1386-1467
Perfumery, Cologne.....	1468-1581
Synthetic Perfumes, Waters.....	1582-1669
Vinegars, Powders, Enamels.....	1670-1807
Grease Paints, Sachet Powders.....	1808-1891
Manicure Specialties.....	1892-1919
Lip Salves, Cold Creams.....	1920-2004
Massage Creams, Jellies.....	2005-2054
Cosmetic Creams, Lotions.....	2055-2114
Hair Preparations, etc.....	2115-2441
Comedones, Sunburn, Cachous.....	2442-2517
Preparations for the Feet.....	2518-2532

### Veterinary Remedies—700 Formulas.

Horses—Tonics, Liniments, etc.....	2533-3002
Cattle—Remedies, Condiments.....	3003-3085
Hogs—Cholera, Worms, etc.....	3086-3102
Sheep—Hoof-ail, Sheep Dips.....	3103-3132
Dogs and Cats—Remedies.....	3133-3200
Poultry and Cage Birds.....	3201-3243

### Family Medicines—1100 Formulas.

Cough Remedies.....	3244-3317
Liniments, Bitters, Tonics.....	3318-3470
Blood, Catarrh, Salves, etc.....	3471-3601
Corns, Eye Lotions, Gout.....	3602-3750
Vermifuges, Diarrhoea.....	3751-3815
Lozenges, Laxatives, Piles.....	3816-3911
Dyspepsia, Chills, Chills.....	3912-3990
Warts, Boils, Alcoholism.....	3991-4065
Headache, Neuralgia, etc.....	4066-4175
Febrifuges, Cholera, etc.....	4176-4273
Plasters, Powders, Miscell.....	4274-4336

### Household and Domestic Formulas—1100 Formulas.

Cleaning Preparations.....	4337-4467
Bluing, Inks, Stains, Soaps.....	4468-4866
Insecticides, Disinfectants.....	4867-5112
Incense, Fumigants, Dyes.....	5113-5323

### Industrial Formulas and Processes—750 Formulas.

Cements, Glues, Polishes.....	5324-5710
Show Globe Colors.....	5711-5769
Photography, Pyrotechnics.....	5770-5863
Leather, Fire Extinguishers.....	5864-6081

### Paints, Varnishes, Stains—500 Formulas.

Paints, Statings, Lacquers.....	6082-6220
Stains for Wood, Varnishes.....	6221-6500
Furniture and Floor Polish.....	6501-6707

### Beverages, Food Products—675 Formulas.

Soda Syrups, Flav. Extracts.....	6608-6981
Mineral Waters, Non-Alcoholic	
Drinks.....	6982-7078
Baking Powders, Relishes.....	7079-7177
Confectionery, Vinegars.....	7178-7239
Foods, Bouillon Cubes, etc.....	7240-7280

### Miscellaneous—300 Formulas.

Inks, Crayons, etc.....	7281-7423
Horticultural Preparations.....	7224-7450
Alloys, Freezing Mixtures.....	7451-7480
Blackings, Tobacco Flavors.....	7481-7584

**Price \$5.00 net per copy. Shipped prepaid on receipt of price.**

**D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers**  
**No. 3 Park Place - - - - - New York**

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

VOL. V

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 13, 1918

No. 10

Entered as second-class matter. Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

D. O. HAYNES & Co., Publishers, New York

Publication Office: No. 3 Park Place.

Telephone, 7646 Barclay - Cable Address, "Era, New York."

CHICAGO OFFICE—123 W. Madison St.—Phone, Central 6941

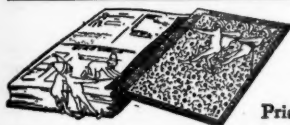
### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....\$4.00 a year  
Canada \$4.50 and Foreign \$5.00 a year.  
Single Copies, 10 cents

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

REMIT by P. O. or Express Order or New York Draft payable to order of D. O. Haynes & Co. Add 10 cents for collection charges if you send local check.

Published at No. 3 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan New York, by D. O. Haynes & Co., a corporation; President and treasurer, D. O. Haynes; vice-president, E. J. Kennedy; secretary, D. O. Haynes, Jr. Address of Officers is No. 3 Park Place, New York.



A BINDER  
FOR THIS JOURNAL

Save Your Copies

Price 75c. net Cash, postpaid.

## Table of Contents

### EDITORIALS—

Prepare for Readjustment Over Here.....	3
The Proposed Research Institute.....	4
Make the Terms Drastic.....	4

### FEATURE TRADE ARTICLES—

Chemists Advocate Research Institute.....	5
Outlook for British Dye Industry.....	9

### TRADE NEWS—

Chemists Demand Restitution by Huns.....	6
Cinchona and Quinine Output of the Dutch East Indies .....	7
Many War Contracts End Now.....	13
Present Drug Prices in Argentina.....	21

### MARKET REPORTS—

Drugs and Chemicals.....	14-15
Heavy Chemicals .....	16-17
Colors and Dyestuffs.....	18-19
Foreign Markets .....	20-21

PRICES CURRENT .....	22-28
----------------------	-------

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.....	29
--------------------------	----

## Prepare for Readjustment Over Here

Watch the prices current. Your success or failure will depend upon your knowledge of the market. With prospects of peace a psychological element enters into all transactions. There will be a general feeling that supplies of crude drugs, pharmaceutical chemicals, intermediates, and other products will be more plentiful, with the war demands lessened. It must be remembered, however, that ships are not available yet; that labor to collect crude materials has been short for a long period; that there is still sickness in Europe and the Red Cross must have supplies for some time to come; that the troops of the United States and the Allied Powers must remain on the field until peace is restored in the countries now in revolution; and that the United States is the only source from which supplies can be obtained.

Wages should not be reduced until prices are lower permanently, and there is no expectation that prices will come down while the rest of the world looks to this country for food and the materials for reconstruction of the devastated cities of Europe. Temporary fluctuations are probable, but serious losses can be avoided by keeping in touch with conditions as reflected in the markets from week to week. Taxes will be less burdensome, because the demands for war purposes will be comparatively small. It is probable that the Revenue bill will be revised to conform with the needs of the Government under the new conditions, and the restrictions on trade will soon be made less drastic and many regulations will be annulled entirely.

It is to be hoped that the excess profits tax will not be adopted by Congress in its present form. There is danger in taking from the earnings of companies so large a percentage at a time when readjustments must be made to meet peace conditions. Stocks have been bought at high prices and must be liquidated with care to prevent losses in case of shrinkage in value. The greater the reserves of firms and companies the easier it will be to tide over strenuous situations.

## The Proposed Research Institute

The American Chemical Society has taken the first steps toward the formation of an institute for research work for the alleviation of human suffering. The project was discussed and approved at a meeting of the New York Section of the Society, last week, when leading chemists, pharmacologists, biologists, and medical research workers in the medical field outlined the plans and presented their views of the scope of the organization and the



methods by which it should be developed to insure success. Sufficient endowment and a Board of Management composed of men of ability and integrity were considered the essential elements at the start.

Research work by chemists, biologists and pharmacologists in co-operation with manufacturers, but complete independence in conducting the investigations, formed the basis of the discussion. There was a divergence of opinion on the point whether co-operation with the Government was desirable. One eminent authority said the Bureau of Chemistry in Washington was already overtaxed with work and could not give the time to investigations which would require weeks or months or possibly years for completion. The head of the Bureau challenged this statement and recited numerous ways in which the Government work could be dove-tailed into the Institute's plans.

Manufacturers will be interested in the suggestion that fellowships be established by those whose line of work co-ordinates with the purposes of the Institute. While this idea met with a favorable reception, it was insisted that such relations with commercial interests should not in any way influence the methods of control adopted by the management, and the independence of the Institute is assured by the action of the American Chemical Society, New York Section, in adopting a resolution recommending that the Institute shall be conducted under the guidance of the American Chemical Society.

### Make the Terms Drastic

While there is general rejoicing that bloodshed is ended, it is realized that the terms of peace must be extremely drastic and that Germany will fight at the Peace Conference for mitigation of the demands of the Allies and the United States. The full demands are as yet unknown, but constitutional changes in the form of government are likely to play an important part in the negotiations, and no terms will be satisfactory to the American people unless full restitution is demanded for the destruction wrought in Belgium, France and other countries ravaged by the Huns.

The action taken by the Society of Chemical Industry at the meeting of the New York Section, last week, will meet unqualified approval. The resolution adopted recites the facts that Germany has stolen and carried away whatever machinery she could; has destroyed whatever machinery and property she could not steal or carry away; has deported or destroyed communities of skilled artisans; and has murdered or by studied brutal ill-treatment permanently injured prisoners of war and innocent civilians, so as to deprive their countries of their skill and labor.

It is demanded that Germany shall be made impotent to do further harm from a commercial as well as a military standpoint, and prevented, although defeated upon the field of battle, from reaping a commercial triumph as the result of her deliberate wickedness. Germany and Austria stand at the bar as convicted conspirators against the

peace of the world. The two emperors put their countries into this war by their own will and authority, and both should not only be dethroned, but forever exiled. Unless this precaution is taken the people will be again brought under bondage, new wars must be fought and all that the United States and the Allies have accomplished for the freedom of the world will have been in vain. Make the terms of peace so drastic that peace will be lasting.

### LEST WE FORGET TO GIVE THANKS

#### Tribute By William Hamlin Childs of The Barrett Company on What the War Has Taught—America Awakened to New Economic Problems

William Hamlin Childs, president of The Barrett Company, 17 Battery Place, New York, contributes the following article entitled "We Are Thankful" to "The Barrett Trail," the publication issued by the company:

Thanksgiving Day, 1918, is likely to be one of the most memorable in the minds of our people. There are so many things for us to be thankful for!

We are thankful that complete victory seems assured to the Allied nations and that the end of this war and all of its horrible and outrageous methods of warfare and frightfulness is fast approaching.

We are thankful for the assurance that never again can the so-called "divine right of kings" be used as an excuse for the murder of millions of human beings in order to satisfy degenerate ambitions for personal and national dominance.

We are thankful that freedom and happiness is at hand for those men, women and children of the conquered portions of France and Belgium who, wrenched from their homelands, have been living under German domination since the Terror first spread over them in 1914. (Can you picture their joy at meeting friends from whom they have been separated for four long years, or at embracing loved ones of whose very lives they had, perhaps, long since despaired?)

We are thankful that the boys, the millions of boys, who rushed to take up arms in defense of their country and her ideals, are coming back to us who await them so eagerly.

We are thankful that a new England, a new France, a new Italy, and, thank God, a new United States have been born out of this war; that old lines of caste and degrees of wealth have gone by the board and that, today, the true worth of any man or woman in this country is determined simply and only by the measure of sacrifice which he or she has been willing to make to help win the war.

We are thankful that millions of people have been jostled out of their narrow, smug existences into lives of greater service and broadmindedness and that, above all else, they have forgotten their fears for their own happiness in their desire to help their fellowmen—the one sure road to real happiness.

We are thankful that so many millions have acquired the habit of intelligent giving—a habit which, once acquired, will give its possessors more pleasure than any amount of extravagances; that the war has awakened America to the solution of many economic and social problems that might have remained troublesome and unsolved for many years.

Let us be thankful that we are living in such wonderful times because we know that when the war is over and settled right, the world will be a better place for everyone to live in.



# Chemists Advocate Research Institute

## *Scope of National Laboratory Discussed at Meeting of American Chemical Society, New York Section*

THE American Chemical Society, New York Section, is now squarely behind the movement for the organization of an Institute for co-operative research by chemists, biologists and manufacturers. Resolutions were adopted at a meeting held at the Chemists Club on Friday evening, Nov. 8, approving the project as outlined by Dr. Charles H. Herty, who started the movement, and by other speakers including Dr. P. A. Levene, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Dr. C. L. Alsberg, of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry; Dr. F. R. Eldred, of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis; Dr. A. S. Loevenhart, American University Experiment Station; Dr. D. W. Jayne, of The Barrett Company; and by Dr. John J. Abel, Johns Hopkins University, who wrote a letter to Dr. Herty on the subject, being unable to attend the meeting.

When Dr. Herty, as chairman, opened the meeting he requested Charles F. Roth, who acted as secretary, to read the names of the nominees for officers of the New York Section for the coming year. These will be voted upon at the next meeting. Dr. D. W. Jayne is named as chairman. Requests were made for suggestions for work to be undertaken by the Society after the war as proposed by Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse; and a resolution was passed approving one adopted by the Society of Chemical Industry calling for restitution by the Germans for the machinery and property destroyed by them in Belgium and France.

### **New Era in Chemical Industry**

Dr. Herty drew the attention of members to the fact that the action taken by the Society at the time of the outbreak of the war, urging the necessity for dyestuffs, formed the foundation of the industry in the United States, and declared that a new period was now beginning in the chemical industry and the opportunity was presented to develop a medicinal industry for preserving life. The work by Germany in this line had not been conducted on scientific lines. This country, he said, should found the industry on research. He thought it advisable to provide sufficient funds to found an institute like the Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh. Looking at the question from the standpoint of the manufacturers' interests he did not believe it advisable to have the Government concerned in the management.

The letter from Dr. John J. Abel, of Johns Hopkins University, was read by Dr. Herty. Dr. Abel had discussed the plan with Dr. Herty before it was launched. Dr. Abel called it a National Institute for the alleviation of human suffering, and suggested the necessity of chemists and physicians co-operating. Crude drugs should be exhaustively studied, he said, by pharmacologists and chemists. There should be two groups engaged upon the work: Group 1 would include pharmacologists, biological chemists and similar investigators. Group 2 would comprise organic chemists who would perfect the syntheses developed by the first group. Dr. Abel urged sufficient endowment, and a Board of Management composed of men of the highest standing and ability.

### **Dr. Levene on Chemo-Therapy**

Dr. P. A. Levene, of the Rockefeller Institute, said the remedies used in this country should be of Amer-

ican origin. They must not be inferior to those made abroad, and must excel them, if possible. All remedies can stand improvement, he said. They are far from perfect. The branch of medicine known as Chemo-therapy is new, he said, and offers a large field for development. There are several requirements in order to assure the success of an Institute of this description: The chemical industry of the country must be maintained; the equipment must be adequate; the professional men behind the movement must be of undoubted ability and integrity; there must be sufficient capital to support the enterprise. One man could not handle the work. There must be a co-ordinated group. Dr. Levene defined Chemo-therapy as the use of chemical remedies in the treatment of disease. He suggested the necessity of two groups of workers: Chemists for research work who would be undisturbed and could continue their work under favorable circumstances; and another group who would work under the direction of the organization in special lines, but he did not favor co-operation with medical colleges or with the Government. He said the Bureau of Chemistry was over-taxed already.

Dr. C. L. Alsberg, of the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, took exception to this remark of Dr. Levene, and declared there were many ways in which the Bureau could aid the work. He said research was not discouraged by the Government. Much is being done, but the work depends upon the appropriation. The scientist who is employed by the Government cannot have close association with the industry because he must work for the public good and not for the financial benefit of any individual manufacturer. There are many things which the Government can do, Dr. Alsberg said, which would dovetail into the work of such an Institute. He discussed the work of the Bureau of Chemistry in fungicides and insecticides with special reference to the scarcity of arsenic and the efforts of the Bureau to find a substitute, and the success with which they were using hellebore and nicotine.

### **How Bureau Can Co-operate**

Dr. Alsberg told of the experimental organic chemical plant erected by the Government at Arlington, near Washington, for aiding the dyestuff industry, and expressed the hope that when this work was completed, or sooner if an appropriation could be obtained, the plant could be expanded and investigations conducted along the lines suggested for the proposed Institute.

Dr. A. S. Loevenhart, of the American University Experiment Station, gave an interesting account of Government work on offense gases. In testing the products submitted as possibly available for use in producing poison gas, he said, the co-operation of pharmacologists and chemists was necessary to a large extent.

### **System of Fellowships**

Dr. F. R. Eldred, of Eli Lilly & Co., discussed the plan from the standpoint of the manufacturer. The development of new medicinal remedies was essential and vital to the public health. It did not mean that more drugs are needed; fewer and better remedies

would be for the public good. He declared that very few German synthetic remedies were of real value. The greater portion had been foisted upon the public by clever advertising. This method of the German manufacturers only increased the number of drugs and lowered the medical standard. Dr. Eldred suggested that manufacturers might establish fellowships in the Institute and obtain research work of a high order, but it must be left to the Institute to carry on the work in its own way.

Dr. D. W. Jayne, of The Barrett Company, said in part:

"The great obstacle to the development of the synthetic drug industry from the manufacturer's point of view, is in my opinion, the inability to properly try out the results obtained in the laboratory. In research on dyestuffs, a new product or an old one can be definitely tested in the manner of its intended use, but lacking any constructive theory, the application of the results of the research chemist in drugs can only be determined in an unsatisfactory way at present. I am, therefore, of the opinion that the establishment of such an Institute as we are discussing, if properly carried out, would be the greatest stimulus to the rapid creation and development of a real American synthetic drug industry.

#### Scope of Institute's Work

"I believe that this Institute should have two functions:

"First. Research in the pure science, to determine the general effects on the human system of each class of chemical compounds, and the probable relative efficiency of these compounds of classes against certain ailments.

"Second, the determination of the efficiency for the purpose proposed of any drug submitted to it by a manufacturer, with a simultaneous determination of any side or after effects of the use of such drugs.

"The Institute could cover synthetic flavors and perfumes, as well as drugs, as especially in the case of flavors the absence of toxic or other harmful effect is a necessary requisite.

"It is also entirely possible, even probable, that certain natural products now used in food, can be nearly duplicated synthetically, and such products would certainly be proper ones for submission to the Institute.

#### Study of Occupational Diseases

"It has also occurred to me that this same Institute could fill another want, that of the investigation of industrial diseases, due to working in various chemicals. No doubt many concerns had unlooked-for trouble with occupational diseases when they began the manufacture of dyestuffs and explosive ingredients. The effects of working in nitro compounds is well recognized, but what effects should be expected in the manufacture of other and more complex compounds, should be studied and made available to prospective manufacturers, as well as methods of avoiding and combating these troubles.

"Summing up: Chemical manufacturers should be encouraged to enter the wide field which exists in the production of synthetic drugs.

"To secure rapid and proper development, a link should be formed between the manufacturers and the medical profession. An independent organization of the highest type of men, is needed to form this link.

"If formed, it would undoubtedly be used by the manufacturers, and should shortly become the leading factor in the situation.

#### Mellon Institute's Methods

Dr. R. F. Bacon, president of the Pittsburgh Section of the American Chemical Society, and director of

the Mellon Institute, described the plan upon which the Mellon Institute was founded, and the rules regarding the use of the name of the Institute by manufacturers. He told of a dental cement which was developed for a manufacturer and which the Institute insisted should be held off the market for one year until it had been tested by dentists all over the country and pronounced good.

Dr. Jayne presented a resolution to the effect that the proposed plan for systematic research through the organization of an Institute for co-operative work by chemists, biologists and manufacturers should be fostered by the American Chemical Society, and that the secretary be instructed to forward this resolution to the Advisory Board with the recommendation that the Institute should be under the guidance of the American Chemical Society. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Advisory Board members are H. E. Barnard, H. K. Benson, F. K. Cameron, B. C. Hesse, A. D. Little and A. V. H. Mory.

### CHEMISTS DEMAND RESTITUTION BY HUNS

#### Request Allied Governments to Insist That Germany Be Compelled to Restore Stolen Machinery and Other Property—Resolutions Passed By Society of Chemical Industry Voice American Sentiment

The Society of Chemical Industry, New York Section, has called upon the Allied Governments to insist that Germany be compelled to restore machinery to plants in Belgium and France that was stolen or destroyed by them by means of equivalent machinery taken from German factories. The call was made in the shape of a resolution, which follows and which was adopted at a meeting last week of the society held to discuss reconstruction after the war.

"Whereas, for many years the German Government has fostered the chemical and other 'key industries' with the object of reducing other nations to dependency upon her, and at the same time rendering herself independent of others, and establishing industries which in time of war would give her an enormous advantage over those she was planning to attack and rob; and

"Whereas, from the very beginning of her outrageous attack upon the civilized nations of the world, Germany has pursued a deliberately organized course, having for its object the permanent economic injury or destruction of other countries who had been her competitors in the world markets; and

"Whereas, in pursuance of this course Germany has deliberately:

"First—Stolen and carried away whatever machinery she could.

"Second—Destroyed whatever machinery and property she could not steal or carry away.

"Third—Deported or destroyed communities of skilled artisans.

"Fourth—Murdered or by studied brutal ill-treatment permanently injured prisoners of war and innocent civilians, so as to deprive their countries of their skill and labor; and

"Whereas, it is essential that the Allied civilized nations must, as a matter of self-protection, render Germany impotent to do further harm from a commercial as well as from a military standpoint and prevent her, although defeated on the field of battle, from reaping a commercial triumph as the result of her deliberate wickedness above referred to; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry request that the proper authorities of the various Allied Governments take

special note of the above facts and insist that Germany, where possible, be compelled to restore the stolen machinery and other property, or replace the stolen property and also whatever machinery or property that has been destroyed, by equivalent machinery or property taken from German factories; and that they furthermore see to it that all Allied industries are fairly and justly safeguarded under the ultimate terms of peace against the machinations of an insidious and conscienceless enemy whose express intention is to reduce other nations to industrial subservience and dependence."

### News of Companies

The Pure Products Chemical Works, Philadelphia, Pa., has recently been organized to operate a plant for the manufacture of chemicals and allied products. M. deW. Hirst is treasurer.

The Keystone Lubricating Company, Twenty-first and Clearfield Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturer of lubricating oils, etc., has acquired property adjoining its works, to be used for proposed expansion.

The Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Second and Mallinckrodt Streets, St. Louis, Mo., has awarded a contract to the A. H. Haeseler Building & Contracting Company, for the construction of a new addition to cost \$6,000.

The Government, Construction Division, has awarded a contract to the Oldbury Electro Chemical Company, Buffalo Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y., for the construction of its proposed \$500,000 plant at Fairmont, W. Va., for the manufacture of chemicals.

The Palatine Aniline & Chemical Company, North Water Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is considering plans for the construction of a new brick addition to its plant to provide for increased operations. The structure is estimated to cost \$40,000.

The Isco Chemical Company, Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y., is considering plans for the construction of a new extension to its plant at Lockport, N. Y., to provide for increased operations. The structure is estimated to cost \$5,000. E. C. Speiden is vice-president.

The Sterling Equipment & Supply Company, 245 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturer of boiler compounds, has acquired the plant formerly occupied by the Reyburn-Hunter Lightning Rod Company at 488-94 North American Street, for a consideration said to be about \$20,000.

The Aetna Explosives Company, New York, is rushing to completion the construction of a large new plant at Silverford, Pa., for the manufacture of TNT for the Navy Department. This plant, which is estimated to cost in excess of \$1,000,000, will replace the works of the company at Oakdale, Pa., recently destroyed by fire.

The United States Industrial Chemical Company, associated with the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, New York, has awarded a contract to Mellon Stuart, 202 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., for the construction of a new one and two-story factory addition to its plant at Curtis Bay, Md., to cost approximately \$400,000.

### CINCHONA AND QUININE OUTPUT OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES

#### Government Report Gives Commercial Results of Plantation and Factory Enterprises in Java—Exports in First Quarter of 1918 Compared With 1917

(Special Correspondence to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Amsterdam, Oct. 15.—The annual report of the Government cinchona plantation at Tjinjiroean (Bandoeng) has just appeared. For the first time this report is more a commercial than a scientific one, and for the first time the financial results are published in the form of a balance sheet, with figures about the crop, the sale of bark and seed, etc.

Other chapters give details about the weather in the course of the year, the increase of cinchona plants, etc. At the end of 1916 the total number of cinchona plants in the seven subdivisions of the Government cinchona plantation was estimated to be 4,429,000, comprising 909,000 plants of cinchona Ledgeriana, 1,919,500 of cinchona succirubra, 1,327,500 hybrides and 273,000 plants of cinchona robusta. The number of tea selection gardens, that are combined with the cinchona plantations, increased from 15 to 19.

Cinchona seed of the different species was sold for a total amount of 12,312,50 florins. A parcel of 25 grams of seed of cinchona Ledgeriana was sold at 187.50 florins; a parcel of 25 grams of hybride-seed at 125 florins and a parcel of succirubra seed at about 50 florins.

Upon initiative of the subdivision for seed and selection gardens of the Department of Agriculture experiments were also made with the cultivation of 62 various species of wheat in order to examine which of these species suffer most from various diseases and plagues. Another chapter of the report deals with the laying fallow of new grounds, the planting, the roads, etc. In the subdivision of Kawa Tjiwidei, for instance, the Robusta gardens have been rooted up on bad grounds and a piece of wood-ground has been laid fallow and planted with Ledger-grafts.

The total quantity of bark that has been harvested amounted to 901,361 kilos, of which 650,124 kilos have been sent to the Netherlands; and 250,642 kilos have been delivered to the Bandoeng quinine factory. These 901,361 kilos of cinchona bark consisted of 739,492½ kilos of Ledgeriana and Hybride bark with an exportation from Java and Madoera by private persons.

Exportations of spices from Java and Madoera by private firms were:

	January—March	
	1917	1918
Cubebs—	Kilograms	Kilograms
Singapore .....	42,433	41,805
Other places of destination.....	1,595	1,800
	44,028	42,885
Mace—		
Great Britain .....	483	.....
Singapore .....	1,550	3,323
United States of America.....	10,398	2,866
	12,431	6,189
Cinnamon—		
Penang .....	1,650	650
Singapore .....	17,020	3,770
Other places of destination.....	1,708	.....
	20,388	4,420
Red Pepper—		
Singapore .....	215,000	46,000
China .....	4,000	.....
	219,000	46,000



	January—March	
	1917	1918
Nutmegs, Not Peeled—		
Great Britain .....	1,887	.....
United States of America.....	29,275	.....
Singapore .....	28,556	32,535
Other places of destination.....	309	.....
	60,027	32,535
Nutmegs, Peeled—		
United States of America.....	31,454	22,103
Singapore .....	463	2,471
	31,917	24,774
Pepper, White—		
Europe .....	113,000	.....
United States of America.....	640,000	97,000
Australasia .....	16,000	16,000
Other places of destination.....	38,000	9,000
	807,000	122,000
Pepper, Black—		
Great Britain .....	20,000	.....
United States of America.....	1,553,000	535,000
China .....	20,000	.....
Other places of destination.....	.....	2,000
	1,593,000	537,000

### AMSTERDAM AND JAVA PRICES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Amsterdam, Holland, Oct. 15.—Importers in touch with the markets of the Dutch East Indies furnish the following information on conditions of trade and prices current in Java, and Batavia:

**Java Sugar**—According to cables from Batavia the minimum prices for sugar, crop of 1919 have been fixed as follows: Superior, 9.75 florins; channel sugar No. 16-20, 9.25 florins; muscovades, 8.25 florins. Of 168 sugar-producing firms, 72 show an increase in production, 81 a decrease and 103 have come to a standstill.

**Honey**—This product was quoted on September 12, at 2.60 florins to 2.90 florins per kilo; crude bees wax at 2 florins per kilo; and melted bees wax at 4.80 florins to 5 florins per kilo.

**Coca**—None has been imported for some time, First-hand stocks in Amsterdam on August 31, 1918, were 30 colli, of which nothing has been sold, prices being too high.

**Cinchona Bark**—For months nothing has been imported. First hand stock in Amsterdam on August 31, 1918, amounted to 837 colli, which cannot be disposed of. Cinchona bark in second hands, the stocks of which are rapidly diminishing, is very firm. Small quantities have been sold at very high prices.

A Government report published recently gives particulars about the weather during the first quarter of 1918, the rainfall, the condition of the plantations, and the methods of fighting diseases and insects. The following table shows the number and the kind of the plants in the Government cinchona plantations:

The average height of the plantations above the level of the sea (in meters)	Ledgeriana
Tirtasari, Mountain of Malawar, 1530.....	20,000
Tjiringiroan, Mountain of Malawar, 1566.....	38,000
Tjibeureum, Mountain of Malawar, 1500.....	80,000
Poentjaklje, Mountain of Malawar, 1750.....	156,000
Tjibitoeng, Mountain of Wajang, 1527.....	266,000
Rioeng Goenog, Mountain of Tilbe, 1625.....	380,000
Karwah Tjiwidgi, Mountain of Kendeng-Patocha, 1950.....	.....
Total number of separate species.....	940,000
Total number of all species together.....	.....

For the last five years the following are total quantities of quinine sulphate that have been prepared from the bark that has been gathered in these years on the various plantations.

1912.....	50,002 kilos of quinine sulphate
1913.....	48,230 kilos of quinine sulphate
1914.....	49,728 kilos of quinine sulphate
1915.....	45,049 kilos of quinine sulphate
1916.....	47,097 kilos of quinine sulphate

Average amount of 6.37 per cent of quinine sulphate and 161,869 kilos of Succirubra and Robusta bark, containing an average quantity of 2.64 per cent of quinine sulphate.

The following figures show very clearly the importance of Cinchona Ledgeriana for the production of quinine sulphate, as they show the production in kilograms of quinine sulphate per "bouw" for different species of cinchona, that is for the same soil and an equal surface of it.

Year	Production in kilograms of quinine sulphate per bouw	
	Hybrides	Cinchona Ledgeriana
1912	15.05	47.91
1913	20.73	45.41
1914	21.7	45.00
1915	16.92	50.96
1916	26.09	56.68

Just as in the preceding years, the greater part of the crop has been obtained by regular thinning. A small part has been obtained by rooting up sick trees. It is an interesting fact that on account of diseases eight of the original Ledger trees (planted 51 years ago, i. e. in 1857) had to be rooted up. There were therefore trees bearing much resemblance to the cinchona of the original woods in South America. The original Ledger trees that have now been rooted up in the Dutch Indies yielded about 115 kilos of dry bark per tree, corresponding to a quantity of 7.74 kilos of quinine sulphate for each tree. Of the 920 kilos of bark these eight old trees yielded, 446 kilos were not the original, but renewed bark, which grew again on the denuded trees.

The exports of cinchona bark and quinine from Java and Madoera by private persons, during three months of 1918, compare as follows with the exports in 1917, expressed in kilograms.

Cinchona Bark—	January—March	
	1917	1918
	Kilograms	Kilograms
Netherlands .....	973,000	.....
Great Britain .....	.....	458,000
United States of America.....	.....	351,000
Japan .....	5,000	17,000
	978,000	826,000
Quinine—		
The Netherlands .....	6,619	20,274
Great Britain .....	.....	2,000
Other parts of Europe.....	.....	4,233
British-Indies .....	51	9,148
Singapore .....	918	1,045
China .....	1,545	4,854
Philippines .....	.....	655
Japan .....	7,148	6,766
Australasia .....	414	584
To other destinations.....	128	963
	22,635	50,542

Plants in the nurseries				Plants in the open air			
Succi-rubra	Hy-brid	Robusta	Ledger-iana	Succi-rubra	Hy-brid	Robusta	Total
250,000	275,000	15,000	1,210,000	.....	.....	.....	1,770,000
358,000	94,000	.....	1,290,000	.....	.....	.....	1,780,000
150,000	132,000	.....	1,315,000	.....	.....	.....	1,677,000
150,000	260,000	.....	1,430,000	.....	1,500	.....	1,998,000
327,000	110,500	93,000	770,000	74,000	.....	11,000	1,651,500
135,000	345,000	.....	2,288,500	.....	385,500	.....	3,534,000
275,000	125,000	140,000	3,000	230,000	131,000	1,308,000	2,212,000
1,645,000	1,341,500	248,000	8,307,000	304,000	518,000	1,319,000	.....
	4,174,500			10,448,000			14,622,500

# Outlook for British Dye Industry

## *Amalgamation of Leading Companies Promises Great Expansion in Synthetic Color Production*

(Special Correspondence to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Oct. 15.—It is a question still in dispute whether or not the Government-subsidized company, British Dyes, Ltd., has made good or not. A great deal depends upon the point of view. Some of the strong advocates of combination with Levinsteins do not hesitate to declare that British Dyes, Ltd., has been a failure, but against that we find Milton Sharp, as representative of the largest color consumers in the country, asserting that after inspection of the works of British Dyes, Ltd., and comparison with the great German works which he had also visited, he could say that British Dyes, Ltd., was far from a failure and that the scale upon which they had embarked on the manufacture of intermediates would be of incalculable advantage in the future. The same is true of Levinstein Ltd.; both firms have made wonderful progress from small beginnings. Government assistance has stopped with the amount advanced to British Dyes, Ltd., on the solid security of debentures, etc., and apart from this they have been in the position of any other new concern struggling with war conditions and stolid permanent officials.

Mention might be made in passing here that L. B. Holliday and Company, Ltd., the next largest concern, started absolutely from zero with no nucleus of works, no plant, and no staff. Through the individual enterprise of Major Holliday, although production of dyestuffs and drugs had not commenced at the end of 1917, the output, apart from explosives, had reached within six months the substantial amount of 50 tons per month, comprising more than 20 separate products. The first department to be started, and the nucleus of the present works, was the manufacture of picric acid on plant designed to carry out a new and patented process. Around this was subsequently begun the manufacture of basic acid and sulphur colors, side by side with research work which has rapidly added fresh items to each group and has laid the foundations for a range of fast anthraquinone dyestuffs for both cotton and wool. The development of the basic colors has been particularly rapid and successful. In addition to the dyes, large quantities of the antiseptic salicylic acid have been manufactured, together with its drug derivatives, aspirin and others.

This points the moral that the companies outside the amalgamation have very wisely specialized. They are making some highly important drugs and dyewares and are putting a perfect article on the market. They possess the elements of success independently of any amalgamation, and there is much to be said for healthy competition in the dye-making industry.

The Levinstein Company has of course shown remarkable progress. It has enjoyed none of the advantages at the disposal of the Government company. There is no doubt, in the opinion of a great many people of weight in the dye and color industry here, that Dr. Herbert Levinstein is the one man, at the moment, in the country who has the genius and the enthusiasm as well as the experience that are necessary for successful leadership in this industry.

### Success of Levinsteins

It will be admitted by all who have studied the question that Levinsteins have been very successful in pro-

ducing dyes during the war; the fact that thirteen years' arrears of preference share dividends were liquidated in one swoop, coupled with a rise in the market price of the \$50 ordinary shares from below \$5 to \$950, with a current quotation of \$850, offers evidence on this point which can be appreciated by business men.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the advocates of amalgamation between British Dyes, Ltd., and Levinsteins, Ltd., should have been numerous and important. At the same time the combination was criticised from other expert circles, but these often directed their attack to the financial details. Early in August the chairman of British Dyes, Ltd., James Falconer, with five of his brother directors, issued a circular to the shareholders giving reasons why, in their opinion, amalgamation was not desirable and recommending an alternative scheme which left the two companies as separate entities but co-operating in a working agreement. Joseph Turner and G. P. Norton, one an expert on the technical side, and the other on the financial side, declared for complete fusion under one ownership and one control. Any form of dual ownership and control, they urged, must lead to delay and indecision. The support of the Board of Trade was also secured for the amalgamation. It has to be borne in mind, however, that it is the broad principle of amalgamation that has been adopted, not the original scheme which has been so largely attacked.

The Government did not discover any too early that it was essential that the dye-making industry should be subsidised, and they were careful to set off the benefit of the subsidy with all the disadvantages of political control. It has been stated that the original intention was to amalgamate all the synthetic color-making concerns, and if so long ago this wholesale fusion was looked upon as necessary, it is a thousand pities that the minor amalgamation has been put off until this late date. It is said to be a much more difficult matter today than when Levinsteins and Read, Holliday and Sons were small concerns.

### Government Help Too Limited

I agree with those whose view it is that the political assistance to the synthetic chemical industry has been too half-hearted and too cold. A mere loan is not by any means the measure of German governmental support of their synthetic color industry; this has been politically positive and commercially beneficial in all directions. Much of the public impatience with the apparent slow progress of "the Government company" has arisen from a lack of appreciation of the fact that even apart from the constant and draining demand on the products of British Dyes, Ltd., for national defense, the company has enjoyed no special privileges, and has been subject to all the Government restrictions and to the strangling effect of red tape in the fullest degree. It has appeared that the Government subsidy has tied the hands of the directors of British Dyes, Ltd. It has made them diffident of agitating for reforms which are absolutely necessary if the British color industry is to be placed on even terms of productive facility with the Rhineland works. To take a single example, ethyl alcohol is a necessity at the Turnbridge and Dalton works. It is produced there

under the difficulties and with the delays and expenses of the most irritating form of fiscal control.

The importance of a national synthetic chemical industry has gradually dawned upon the politicians. The majority of dye users have insisted on an amalgamation, which at first sight seems to be altogether against the interests of the color consumer. A large body of men, who have fully grasped the vital necessity of the synthetic industry to the national well-being, have put party feeling aside and welcomed a measure of control of imports which is opposed to the principles of free trade. Both the Blackley and the Huddersfield firms have carefully and patiently educated the public, and the knowledge that dye-making is a key-industry is widespread.

The color users have decided that the amalgamation is necessary, and that it is to the national interest. This is a consideration that outweighs objections to the scheme as bringing about a monopoly. It is not a combine for enhancing dividends, but for increasing production. The scientific and technical staffs and the manufacturing plant at the two works are complementary, and their co-operation will be of the greatest mutual assistance. The working agreement proposed by James Falconer and his colleagues would have had some of the advantages of complete fusion, but by no means all. It would not have prevented overlapping of effort in many directions.

Notwithstanding that the capital invested in the dyestuffs industry of Great Britain—including all the concerns engaged in it—may fall far short of that invested in other countries, the fact remains that the industry here has been founded upon a secure basis—on such a basis that never existed before the war, and might never have existed had it not been for the war. When ample labor becomes available, when raw material is abundant, and when the chemists are released from their war-time duties the industry will be capable of immense expansion, and there is no natural reason why Great Britain should not in due time take her place as a prominent dyestuff producing country of the world—a place which is hers, in a manner of speaking, by right of inheritance. It is common knowledge that before the war dyestuffs production in this country compared with Germany came almost to the point of being insignificant. The same, it is true, may be said of all other countries, with the possible exception of Switzerland, but the comparison is more odious in the case of our own country because of the fact that the very foundations of the industry were laid here. Consequently, the stimulus to achieve greatness in the industry in Great Britain is all the greater.

The close relationship between the manufacture of explosives and artificial dyes should not be forgotten by anyone who attempts to form an estimate of the prospects of the British dyestuffs industry. It is known that the great German dyestuff concerns, immediately war began, were converted into factories for the production of explosives. Conversely, I understand that the leading American company manufacturing explosives is to enter the dyestuffs industry, and although it is not the custom in this country for manufacturers to announce their plans in advance, it may positively be assumed that some of the concerns that are now so busily engaged in making explosive compounds will after the war join forces with the producers of dyes. The future of the industry must not be judged by the present extent of its output nor by the amount of capital invested in it, but rather by the material on which it is founded and the tradition, the enthusiasm, and the brains at the back of it.

It would be interesting to give statistics as to the present production of dyestuffs in the United King-

dom, but the British Board of Trade, in answer to enquiries made by your correspondent, announces quite clearly that it does not think it expedient that such figures should be published at the present time. The Dyes Department of the Board of Trade express regret that it is not possible to furnish the specially up-to-date information desired. In view of this statement a great deal of what is being published in certain quarters with regard to alleged output can therefore be liberally discounted. It may be taken to be a fact that exact information as to the real present position is being carefully guarded. The above article, however, summarises the position so far as it can be summarized in view of this little final piece of official secrecy.

#### FORMER BAYER OFFICIALS SENT SOUTH

Among the 38 German enemy aliens sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., this week, from Ellis Island, New York, were Rudolph Hutz, manager of the Boston branch of the Bayer company, and his four New York associates; Arthur F. Mothwurf, Adalbert Segin, Robert Pabst, and Herman C. A. Seebonn. All five were arrested six weeks ago after an investigation by Perry Armstrong, assistant head of the Alien Enemy Bureau, which disclosed that the men were attempting to gain control of the Williams & Crowell Company of Providence, R. I. The latter company, it was arranged, was to absorb the Bayer Company and cloak its German ownership and activities.

A plant for the manufacture of benzol and benzene is to be built at Amsterdam, Holland. The undertaking is due to the efforts of Dr. A. Smits, professor of inorganic chemistry in Amsterdam University, and Dr. C. A. Lobry van Troosenburg de Bruyn, who have applied for patent rights upon a method which they have invented.

The Rector Chemical Company, New York City, has applied for use of a patent granted in 1905 to a German assignor to the firm of E. Merck, of Darmstadt, Germany, on "C-C-Dialkyl-Barbituric Acid and Processes for Making Same." The Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati, has asked for a license to use a patent granted in 1903 to German assignors to the firm of Actien-Gesellschaft Für Anilin Fabrikation, of Berlin, Germany, on "Red Azo Lake" (dyes).

Shipments of cod liver oil are being made from New York to England whence they are forwarded to Italy for use in the army and for Austrian troops who fought on the Italian border. For two years the war was conducted at an extreme elevation. During the past year the armies were fighting on the plains at the head of the Adriatic and the change developed consumption among the troops to an alarming extent. Great Britain is sending medical supplies to Italy in large quantities and was obliged to draw upon the United States for similar remedies.

Declaring it has reason to believe the concern is practicing unfair trade methods in the sale of cosmetics and toilet articles, the Federal Trade Commission issued formal complaints against the Marinello Company of Wisconsin, La Crosse, Wis. The complaint alleges the Marinello Company forces dealers in its products to maintain specified standard resale prices. The concern also is charged under the Clayton anti-trust act with fixing prices, discounts and rebates on the condition the contracting dealer shall not deal in the products of a competitor of the Marinello Company.



### Trade Notes and Personals

The General Commercial Company, Ltd., exports and imports, has increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$250,000, and has taken offices at 295 Broadway.

The Siberian Company, Ltd., engaged in trade with Russia and Siberia, has moved its offices to 295 Broadway.

The University of California, Berkeley, announces the discovery that redwood stumps yield large amounts of phenol, or carboic acid, of a high degree of purity; also that California petroleum may be used as a raw material for the manufacture of toluol, the starting point of trinitrotoluol, or TNT.

The United States Railway Administration lifted the embargo against the shipment overland in wooden barrels of soya bean oil November 11, in response to the urgent requests of shippers, who have shown that tank steamships cannot handle the entire output as based on the present supply.

Chemists of the Department of Agriculture have produced an adhesive gum, cellulose and glucose from corn cobs. The glucose crystallizes well, and it is believed can be used in the same ways as crystalline glucose from starch. Manufacture of alcohol by the fermentation of corn cob glucose appears practicable if sulphuric acid is obtainable cheaply.

The Treasury Department has allowed drawback on perfumes manufactured by Lazell, of Newburg, N. Y., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol. Drawback on olive oil allowed March 14, 1914, and October 27, 1916, to the Pompeian Company, has been extended to provide for drawback on oil when manufactured and exported by Musher & Company, Inc., successors to the Pompeian Company.

George C. Holt and Benjamin B. Odell, receivers of the Aetna Explosives Co., Inc., report to the United States District Court for the year ended July 31, last, total sales of \$46,295,064 and operating profits of \$6,628,155. Out of this there was deducted \$3,054,971 for insurance claims for commission, fees, etc., leaving a net profit before Federal tax and amortization charges of \$3,773,184.

The War Department has authorized the construction of a sulphuric acid plant at Grand Rapids, Minn. The work of erecting and equipping the plant will be done by the construction division of the army, and is expected to cost \$1,500,000. The plant will be situated upon a tract of land which is the property of the Government, and upon which a picric acid plant is now being erected. When in operation, this plant will produce approximately 75,000 tons net per year.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company's Executive Committee has voted to issue new common stock to an amount equal to about one-fifth of the common and preferred stocks outstanding on Nov. 14. The new shares, which will total approximately \$9,500,000, are to be offered to present shareholders at par. Shareholders of record Nov. 14 will have until Nov. 29 to subscribe to one new share for each five shares held. The funds raised from the stock sale will be devoted to increasing the output of fertilizers.

### PROTECTION AGAINST FALL IN PRICES

**Louisville Board of Trade Petitions Congress for Legislative Action to Prevent Withdrawal of Funds From Corporations and Partnerships in Excess Profits Taxes Until the Profits Are Realized**

Legislative protection for business against market value contractions that may be expected with the close of the present war is urged by the Louisville Board of Trade in a memorial which it is preparing to send to Congress in connection with present war revenue legislation, and which will also be sent to other commercial bodies all over the country. It is urged that there is danger in failure to provide for reserve to cover the decline that may come in present inflated valuations.

The statement reads:

"It should be considered that there is now in almost every business an element of risk in the high costs of merchandise and raw materials, that will undoubtedly result, on the resumption of peace, in large losses to the holders, and if this condition is accompanied by heavy indebtedness for merchandise, or raw materials or both, the result is likely to be financial disaster to the holders.

"The obvious remedy is that against the excessive cost of such merchandise or materials, earnings should be withheld from partners or stockholders, sufficient to represent the difference between the present values of merchandise of materials and the prices to which such goods may fall.

"If the principle is admitted, the question to be decided is—How far would such a descent in prices go? The answer of experienced people is that with the resumption of peace and competitive international conditions, prices prevailing previous to the war will return and whether they return in one month or one year, merchants carrying stocks and manufacturers carrying raw and partly manufactured materials will have to make losses on this basis, either on successive turnovers on different goods, or at one time.

"Our contention is that inventory profits resulting from mere advanced valuation in merchandise or materials on hand, should not be subject to profit or excess profit taxes or war taxes, until realized, and we therefore request that the Congress give consideration to the propriety of authorizing a deduction from the value of merchandise and materials when inventoried, at current market values, of a reasonable percentage to cover the probable shrinkage after the conclusion of the war. The percentage should be determined by the average percentage of advance that has occurred in a particular business since the beginning of the European war—say July 1, 1914, and to be effective to prevent serious disaster to many concerns, should be equivalent to at least 50 per cent of the average advance. Such a provision is increasingly necessary as the rates of income, excess profits and war profit taxes increase.

"If the suggestion does not meet with the approval of Congress it is hoped that the principle be recognized that there should be some provision for the amortization of unrealized profits invested in materials or merchandise, before the computation of profit taxes or excess profit taxes or war taxes and such other provisions, looking to financial stability and confidence after the war."

Three fires occurred Tuesday night in the plant of the Philadelphia Chaplet Company, Wissahickon. The loss was \$10,000. The company is doing Government work. Oil-soaked rags were found near the scene of the several fires.

## PROGRESS OF UNITED STATES IN DYE MAKING

### Chemists Discuss Situation at Meeting of American Chemical Society—Industry Dependent Upon Research Work—Views of R. N. Shreve, Dr. Matos, J. F. Schoellkopf, and H. D. Gibbs

At the 56th meeting of the American Chemical Society held in Cleveland, a symposium on the chemistry of dyestuffs expressed the opinion of several leading dye men of the country. R. Norris Shreve of the Calco Chemical Company, said the dyestuff industry is one that cannot stagnate and live. It must develop continually and the development depends absolutely upon the original research work of the chemists. American directors of dyestuff enterprises must be brought to a realization of this important point and must see that dollars spent searching into the unknown along the lines shown by experience to be most promising, will reap a golden harvest. In this connection the development of by-products should not be overlooked. Quoting from Dr. Hesse who lays great emphasis on by-products, Mr. Shreve says:

"Broadly speaking the entire coal-tar industry is a complicated maze and network of interlocking and interlacing products and by-products; these are great in number, but in most cases, small in volume individually. In numerous instances the very existence of the by-products was the sole directing cause for the invention of new dyes and classes of dyes."

Dr. Shreve added that the American manufacturer has always tended to bulk production, and while undoubtedly this is the best policy to a certain extent, manufacturers of dyestuffs must realize that they must offer a fairly complete line or else the same thing will happen in America as in England when the Germans came along with a newer, bigger and more complete line and took the business away from the domestic manufacturer.

Louis J. Matos, chemist of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., in speaking of America's progress in dyestuffs manufacturing, said that we are now producing dyes in every respect the equal in shade, strength and working qualities of the pre-war type. The American manufacturer has not been able to produce every dye formerly imported, but with a catalogue of about 175 dyes actually made in the United States today from American raw materials and intermediates, in quantity and variety sufficient for the wants of the textile industry, one can regard the progress made as remarkable. So far the American chemist, according to Mr. Matos, has not had the time nor the opportunity to devote his energies to discovering new dyes; his whole time has been devoted to devising successful methods for producing intermediates and dyes, the chemistry of which required little or no further investigation.

The development of the dyestuff industry since 1914 has been for the most part a "catching up" with Germany, as J. F. Schoellkopf, Jr., of the War Industries Board, showed in his paper. The home industry got its real impetus in March, 1915, when the English blockade prevented further imports from Germany. Now that the urgent needs of consumers are being filled, pressure is relaxing and it is possible to develop the various processes in order that they may be competitive. An important factor in the further development of the industry is the progress now being made in alizarine and vat dyes. The most important of these are covered by German patents which still have some years to run before they expire. An act of Congress, however, gives the Federal Trade Commission the power to issue licenses under these patents to domestic manufacturers, with the result that this class of dyes may be expected on the market within

a short time, Mr. Schoellkopf believes. In his opinion the importance of these dyes cannot be over-emphasized, and only with their production in this country will we be truly independent of Germany. For this reason, it seems to him absolutely imperative that a change be made in the present tariff law which classes these dyes, as well as indigo, separately and provides no specific duty as in the case of other dyes. Unless materially higher duties than called for in the present law are placed on dyes, the industry will be placed in great jeopardy when peace comes.

H. D. Gibbs, chemist in charge of the Color Laboratory of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, told members of the society something of the work of the new laboratory which it was decided to organize about two years ago. The new plan provides for laboratory investigation of colors, both natural and artificial, together with the substances entering into their composition. To meet the requirements a unique building is in course of erection and equipment on the property of the Department of Agriculture on the Potomac River directly opposite Washington. So far the laboratory studies are divided into five classes: (1) Processes, (2) Dye Intermediates, (3) Dyes, (4) Medicinals, (5) Analytical. An enumeration of the dye intermediates under investigations, giving an idea of the scope of the work undertaken, is as follows:

Phthalic anhydride, methods of manufacture and uses. H-acid.

A large number of sulphonic acid derivatives of naphthalene, benzene, toluene and cymene.

The chlorine compounds of toluene and cymene and the study of a number of the quinolines.

In doing research work with intermediates, it is vitally necessary, says Mr. Gibbs, that some authoritative body specify tests for the proper valuation of the common intermediates, since literature on the subjects is far from adequate. If America is to become the center of the dye industry the analyst must be provided with sufficient means for work, so that commercial development can be facilitated along the proper lines.

## SUGAR SAVING IN ARKANSAS

The State of Arkansas, between now and the end of December, is going to save one million pounds of sugar to be sent to the United States troops overseas in the shape of candy and chocolate as a Christmas present. It is estimated that this amount of sugar, which will be saved through self-denial on the part of the people of Arkansas, will make at least two million pounds of sweets.

In acknowledgment of the message announcing this Christmas present, General Pershing has sent the following cablegram to Hamp Williams, Federal Food Administrator for Arkansas:

"Please convey to the people of Arkansas our grateful thanks for their generosity to the American Expeditionary Forces through their act of self-denial in offering one-quarter of their November allotment of sugar to provide candy for the troops as a Christmas gift. It warms the hearts of all and makes us still more thankful for American ideals and more proud of our people at home whose battles we are fighting."

Mr. Williams has been notified by the United States Food Administration that the November and December sugar allotments to his state will be reduced 500,000 pounds for each month, and that this amount of sugar will be allocated to candy manufacturers in the United States. The candy and chocolate will be shipped directly overseas by the manufacturers. Each package will contain a printed slip stating that the candy was made possible for shipment overseas by the sacrifices of sugar by the patriotic people of Arkansas.

### MANY WAR CONTRACTS END NOW

#### New York Trade Disturbed By Rumors of Cancellations By the French Government—Phenol Producers Believe Termination Clauses Will Protect Them Against Loss

With the declaration of an armistice the Allied Powers will have less demand for chemicals used in the manufacture of munitions, and rumors were current in the trade on Monday that the representative of the French Government had begun negotiations with one large New York producer of phenol with a view to cancelling his contract. It was reported that the contract had a time limit and the termination clause is expected to protect the manufacturer from loss. The trade is united in the opinion that contracts containing termination clauses should not be cancelled, at least not without compensation damages to offset the heavy expenses incurred on account of the war demands.

Extraordinary wages have been paid in many cases in order to keep up the production and make deliveries according to contract. It is not possible to place large quantities of a product on the market and realize the prices necessary to prevent a loss, and until the question of the cancellation of the contracts now held has been settled legally or by agreement the manufacturers must keep up production in order to be in a position to meet the full terms of their contracts in case the decision is favorable to them. Brokers as well as manufacturers are deeply interested in the result because there are commissions due several important firms who acted as manufacturers' agents in placing the contracts.

No time was lost apparently by the French Minister of Munitions in endeavoring to put an end to the production of phenol supplies, as called for by the contracts with makers here. An inquiry on the subject was received by The Barrett Company, one of the largest concerns interested, as early as last Saturday, which may be taken as an indication of the earnestness of the desire of Paris to terminate the contracts. The plea, if it may be so termed, stated that there was no doubt the armistice would be signed soon, and the Government greatly wished an expression of the companies holding contracts for phenol, whether it would be possible to terminate them at once. It was pointed out that, with the war ended, there would be no use for the material, and it was hoped the French Government would not be held strictly up to the drastic terms of the contract.

An official of The Barrett Company, in discussing the matter, said that no reason was seen why the supplies which were being turned out by his company, at the different plants which it had been necessary to convert to production of phenol, should not become the property of the Government which had ordered them, and which, under the hard and fast contract drawn to cover them, could be held to take them. It would be impossible to divert the supplies abruptly into other channels without causing loss to the producer, he declared. He was of the opinion that perhaps the stocks might not actually be sent across the sea, in accordance with the letter of the contract, and to fill the particular demand for them, but was inclined to the belief that a way might be found to settle accounts by the French paying a certain sum of money, in the nature of a reimbursement, to the producing firms. This was deemed the most practicable step, under the circumstances, in view of the fact that there is such a lack of tonnage at present, and products which were in strong demand for export purposes could be given the right of way.

With the market for the material in question practically sold up in this country, as a condition which has existed

for a long period, belief was expressed that there need be no fear of a slump in the market due to surplus stocks. It was felt that the paying of a penalty, the amount of which had not been figured on at all, but which would be set after all the circumstances had been considered, would allow of a mutual abrogation of production contracts. In view of the fact that the French Government was a staunch ally of this country it was said that the financial penalty or indemnity would be made as light as possible.

Aside from causing a suspension of business, the announcement of the ending of the war was without effect upon the market for drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals. In general the market presents the same firm appearance that has characterized it in recent weeks, and few in the trade expect to witness any material change in the general situation in the immediate future. The war caused a great upheaval of prices, and in many instances they are still far above a normal level, many commodities being anywhere from 500 to 1,000 per cent above the prices prevailing when hostilities commenced in 1914.

Few expect to witness an abrupt decline, as supplies of very many drugs and chemicals, both crude and manufactured, are extremely small. In the case of foreign products this scarcity, in the opinion of members of the trade, will be a factor of importance in deciding the course of prices for many weeks to come.

### CHEMICAL COMMITTEE AGAIN COLLECTING

The United War Work campaign committee for the chemical, paint and drug trade, of which William S. Gray is chairman, met on Monday last and completed plans for this week's drive to raise its quota of the \$170,500,000. The share of the Industries Division is \$35,000,000. The members of the chemical, paint and drug trade committee are:

Wm. H. Nichols, Jr., H. Gates, James J. Crawford, Eversley Childs, Frederick W. White, Herman R. Metz, Russell R. Sloane, George V. Sheffield, Alexander Joseph, W. R. Kirkland, F. Morse Smith, S. Norvell, R. P. Rowe, H. H. Good, Eugene Merz, Milton A. Maas, E. C. Klipstein, Harry J. Schnell, George Merck, H. D. Ruhm, John Anderson, William T. Miller, Eugene M. Taylor, W. V. Wilkinson, Henry M. Toch, E. M. Waldo, W. A. Patterson, A. L. Phillips, E. B. Wright, W. B. Kennedy, C. A. Loring, C. L. Huisking.

### BUYS 32,640,000 POUNDS OF SUGAR

Washington, Nov. 12.—An order for 32,640,000 pounds of sugar, the largest single order for the commodity ever placed by the army, and which ranks with the largest sugar purchases in the history of the industry, has just been placed by the subsistence division for the use of the American Expeditionary Forces.

The total cost of shipments which will fill approximately 550 cars, is \$2,937,600.

Mail advices received from London yesterday said of licorice, "Greatly advanced rates are now quoted for root and juice to come forward. Sicilian block juice is put out at 480s, and sticks at 550s to 565s cost and freight, while decorticated root is mentioned at 196s 6d, and cut natural at 157s 6d c.&f. to arrive. Spot prices are, of course, much below these figures, say, 365s to 375s for block juice, and 185s for decorticated root."

James F. Blaine, of St. Louis, sales manager of The Barrett Company, died of influenza in New York, last week. He was a grand nephew of James G. Blaine, of Maine.



## The Drug & Chemical Markets

### TRADING IN DRUGS INACTIVE

**Many New York Offices Closed During Excitement  
Following Announcement of Armistice—Saccharin  
Drops on Expectation of Larger Supplies of Toluol**

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

#### Advanced

Aloes Gum, Curacao, ½c	Sage Leaves, Greek Stemless, 1c
Balsam Fir, Canadian, 5c	Sodium Hyposulphite, 100 lbs., \$2
Black Haw Bark of Root, 1c	Vanilla Beans, Bourbon, 5c
Petrolatum, 2¼c@3c	

#### Declined

Acetanilid, 5c	Capsicum, Japanese, ¼c
Acetphenetidin, 75c	Celery Seed, 5c
Anise Seed, Star, 1c	Condurango Bark, 2c
Asafetida Gum, 65c	Saccharin, \$5

Trading in drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals was inactive, for several days, owing to the closing down of plants and offices, following the announcement of the armistice. Price changes have not been numerous. The trade is uncertain what effect peace will have upon the market. It is generally believed that the scarcity of many crude drugs will keep prices up on such products.

The strong position of crude petroleum, owing to lack of supplies, forced up the price of petrolatum. Canadian fir balsam is higher because of light stocks here and an active demand.

Acetphenetidin and acetanilid declined because of increased production. Asafetida gum is lower, owing to large offerings.

Saccharin prices were cut because of prospects of larger supplies of toluol being released by the Government.

**Acetanilid**—Increased supplies and fairly liberal offerings due to limited inquiries led to lower prices. Makers are quoting from 65c to 70c a pound for prompt delivery showing a price reduction of 5c a pound for C. P. supplies in bulk and barrels. Toward the close some sellers were reported as accepting bids at 63c a pound.

**Acetphenetidin**—An accumulation of supplies and limited demand resulted in keener selling competition which brought about a decline in prices. Sellers reduced quotations about 75c to \$4@4.25 a pound.

**Aloes Gum, Curacao**—Prices are ½c higher, owing to the absorption of all offerings at a low price. Sellers are now naming 9½c@10c a pound for supplies in cases.

**Anise Seed, Star**—Lack of inquiries led to increased offerings, and prices weakened. Sellers lowered quotations 1c to 24c@24½c a pound for spot parcels, while supplies afloat due here shortly are being offered at 24c a pound.

**Antipyrine**—With an unabated active demand and smaller stocks the market remains firm. Holders are naming \$22@23 a pound for supplies in bulk.

**Arnica Flowers**—There appears to be a lack of interest which led to a stagnant market and weak prices. Offerings ranged from 79c@83c a pound, but it was reported that parcels could have been obtained at a shade lower.

**Asafetida Gum**—Increased offerings, owing to an inactive demand, weakened values. Sellers are offering spot parcels at \$3.85, showing a decline of 65c a pound to \$3.85@4.05 for whole and \$3.95@4.15 a pound for powdered U. S. P.

**Balsam, Fir, Canadian**—Prices were advanced by leading handlers, based on firmer values in the primary market, and large buying orders here. Small supplies resulted in light offerings at 5c higher to \$7.25 @ \$7.40 a pound.

**Black Haw Bark of Root**—In response to decidedly small stocks, prices scored a further advance. Sellers are asking 1c higher to 55c@60c a pound.

**Camphor, Japanese, Refined**—Diminishing stocks and strong reports from Japan led to a rising market. Holders are offering parcels sparingly at \$3.75@4 a pound for 2½-lb. slabs.

**Capsicum, Japanese**—Values are unsettled owing to increased selling pressure which resulted in lower prices. Sellers reduced quotations ¼c to 1¼c@14½c a pound for No. 1. Cables from Japan quoted prices of new crop unreasonably high and buyers are holding aloof.

**Celery Seed**—Offerings of shipments from Mar-seilles at lower prices, ranging from 49c@50c, were followed by freer offerings here. Sellers reduced prices 5c to 60c@62c a pound, which, however, failed to stimulate buying.

**Condurango Bark**—On account of selling pressure, values eased off, but the market closed steady. Holders lowered prices about 2c to 10c@12c a pound.

**Foenugreek Seed**—Increased offerings of spot supplies of new crop and arrivals due here shortly at lower figures ranging from 9¼c@10c a pound, weakened the market. Sellers are naming ¼c lower to 9¼c @10c a pound.

**Formaldehyde**—The continued stringency of stocks and active inquiries, together with limited offerings, resulted in higher prices. Holders are offering parcels at 21c, and some sellers are asking 22c a pound, while the Government price remains at 16¼c a pound.

**Mercury**—The trend remains unchanged and prices hold steady, notwithstanding larger spot supplies. Selling agents are quoting \$125@130 per flask of 75 pounds, for round lots for prompt delivery.

**Morphine**—Under an active demand and a large movement into consumption, makers in some quarters report a material decrease in stocks and a shortage in some instances. Values are very firm and sellers continue to quote on the basis of \$11.80 an ounce for 25-ounce lots for sulphate in bulk.

**Mustard Seed, California Brown**—Holders lowered quotations 1c to 29c@30c a pound, because of keener selling and lack of demand. Other varieties of seed are very firm, due to scarcity. With prospects poor for replenishment from many sources before next autumn, except of ordinary Oriental grades, prices remain decidedly firm.

**Opium**—The movement of gum to this country continues on a fair scale, but the heavy demand serves to sustain prices. Holders of spot opium are firm in their views of prices, based on a larger demand in the near future and reports from London that prices are entirely nominal, owing to the scarcity of supplies. Prices closed strong but unchanged on the basis of \$22.50 a pound for gum in cases.

**Petrolatum**—Owing to the higher cost of production and the strength of crude petroleum, due to limited production at the wells, prices, particularly for prompt delivery, closed very firm and  $2\frac{1}{2}c@3c$  higher for light amber and cream white grades. Sellers are now quoting  $8\frac{1}{2}c@9c$  for light amber in barrels and  $8c@8\frac{1}{2}c$  a pound for cream white.

**Quinine**—There has been no cessation of the demand and inquiries for fairly large invoices are noted for sulphate for export. Domestic makers have practically eliminated speculative buying, and outside interests have little to offer. Makers are repeating quotations on the basis of 90c an ounce for 100-ounce lots of sulphate in tins.

**Saccharin**—The recent Government ruling classifying this commodity as a food adulterant operates against an increase in the consumption. With the demand practically at a standstill, prices declined about \$5 a pound and wholly nominal at \$15@\$15.25 for soluble and \$14@\$14.50 a pound for insoluble. Prospects of increased supplies of toluol had a weakening effect upon prices and may lead to a readjustment of quotations for 1919.

**Sage Leaves, Greek Stemless**—Scant supplies and unfavorable shipping facilities abroad, led to a rise of 1c to  $28c@29c$  a pound. Scattered small quantities were offered at ruling values.

**Sodium Hyposulphite**—Makers advanced prices sharply \$2 to \$3.35 per 100 pounds in barrels, carload lots. The rise is based on the higher cost of production and a larger demand.

**Vanilla, Beans, Bourbon**—As a result of speculative operations in Marseilles, stimulated by prospects of an active demand based on an early peace, prices are strengthening here. Most holders raised prices 5c to  $\$2.15@\$2.20$  a pound.

Ernest A. Bromund, manufacturer of wax products, 258 Broadway, New York, died in Roosevelt Hospital, last week.

Russell S. Hubbard, chief of the paints and pigments section of the War Industries Board, and formerly president of Harrison Bros., of Philadelphia, died last week at Atlantic City.

The Synthe-Copal Co., Inc., of Buffalo, which will deal in varnishes and paints has been incorporated. The directors are Henry F. and Charles Morlock, Edward G. Rother, Peter McArdle and Howard G. E. Smith. Capital stock, \$50,000.

In the recent Buffalo campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan, the committee which exceeded their quotas and received honor stars included these: Chemicals and Chemical Products, J. F. Schoellkopf, Jr., chairman; and Paints, Oil, Glass, and Wall Paper Manufacturers, E. H. Stichel, chairman.

The Field Medical Supply Depot, United States Army, requests bids on a number of chemicals, the bids to be submitted by Nov. 18 at the Washington office. The list includes 10,000 bottles of lactose; 3,000 bottles of lead acetate; 4,000 bottles of phenolphthalein; 7,500 cartons of sodium dichromate; and 15,000 bottles of sodium hydroxide.

#### TIN IMPORTERS OPPOSE NEW AGREEMENT

Resolutions adopted by the Tin Importers Association, Inc., declare that through the action of the War Industries Board a virtual monopoly in the handling of tin in the United States has been created, and the association, consisting of most of the tin importers of America, protests against a condition which, it alleges, would enable the United States Steel Products Company to build up a vast organization which could be used to control the importation and distribution of tin in the United States even after the war. At the same time, the resolution says, present conditions compel independent tin importers to purchase their supplies of tin from their chief competitor.

The plans for the world control of pig tin were made in London by the Governments of England, France, Italy and the United States. These plans included provisions for the centralized purchase and distribution of pig tin by the Government of each country represented.

The War Industries Board thereupon established prices on pig tin for American consumers at actual cost delivered in this country. The financing and distribution of the product was placed in the hands of the United States Steel Products Company, and the War Industries Board decided that no licenses for importation were to be granted any other concerns. The buying price in the producing markets is controlled by the interallied tin executive in London, and, according to the authorization issued at the time, United States consumers were directed to procure their requirements through the United States Steel Products Company.

#### THE DRUGGISTS' MACHINE GUN UNIT

The Machine Gun Co., 22nd Engineers, N. Y. G., is equipped with the heavy type machine guns. They made their first public appearance in the Liberty Day Parade. The Colonel was highly complimented by the reviewing officers. An appeal is being made for more members. Anyone connected in any way with the drug business and who is interested in joining may apply any Monday or Friday evening at the M. G. Co. rooms, 22nd Regiment Armory, Broadway and 168th Street. Full equipment is furnished by the state.

#### NEW SOAP MANUFACTURERS COMMITTEE

A War Service Committee of the Manufacturers of Soap has just been certified to the Government by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Nearly 400 war service committees, representing as many industries, already have been formed and have been accepted by the War Industries Board and by other Government departments. The Soap Manufacturers' Committee consists of the following:

Sidney M. Colgate, Colgate & Company, New York, chairman; N. M. Dalton, Peet Bros. Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., secretary; Wm. F. Thompson, N. K. Fairbanks & Co., New York; Sidney Kirkman, KKirkman & Son, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. H. Waltke, Wm. Waltke & Co., St. Louis; W. E. McCaw, Procter & Gamble, New York; George B. Wilson, Globe Soap Company, Cincinnati, O., ex-officio member.

Mr. Kumano, managing director of the Naigai Chemicals Trading Company, of Osaka, Japan, and Mr. Hata, also a representative of the Naigai Company, are in New York. They made strenuous attempts to call upon friends in the trade on Monday, but found most of the offices closed, and the crowds in the street too dense for travel and passed the latter part of the day in offices in the Equitable Building, watching the processions in Broadway.

## Heavy Chemical Markets

### MANY CHEMICALS IN LIGHT SUPPLY

**Bleaching Powder and Alums Tending Upward—  
Dealers Discuss Effect of Peace on Prices—Much  
Expected of Export Business**

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

#### Advanced

Bleaching Powder, 1c lb. Bicarbonate of Soda,  $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.  
Carbon Tetrachloride, 5c lb. Copper Sulphate,  $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.  
Sulphide of Soda,  $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

#### Declined

Caustic Soda, 1c lb.

What the ultimate effect on the market for heavy chemicals the coming of peace will have, is puzzling dealers at present, but they do not hesitate to express the opinion that they do not see how anything but good will result. There is no tangible reason just now to which they pin their faith, but the idea of one leading factor on the subject may be taken as representing the feeling of all. He asserts that at first a slight recession in prices may be looked for, and the reason he gives is that there are only limited spot stocks in evidence now, and the holders of these, with the specter of over-production staring them in the face, may become panic-stricken, and hasten to unload. Necessarily this will cause a decline in quotations. Once this is over with, it is believed there will be a sharp trend upward, which will be followed by activity in nearly all lines.

Much is expected of export business in the near future, as it is felt that the holding up of shipping licenses by the War Trade Board will be ended in a manner wholly satisfactory to the general trade. A prominent broker pointed to the fact that already business with the Scandinavian countries had improved, and that goods, which included chemicals, awaiting shipment since last January, had been allowed to go across.

There were no advances or declines of anything approaching a sensational nature during the week, and the volume of business was fully up to what might have been expected under the circumstances, although some dealers were inclined to take a pessimistic view. The fact may be pointed out that the price fluctuations which occurred were towards higher levels. It would seem only natural that the market should lack animation, until traders have something more definite than they have just now on which to carry out transactions.

Among the products which have been in more than ordinary demand since the last report was written was blue vitriol. Second hands quoted caustic soda at a range of from \$4.00 to \$4.10 a hundred pounds, and buyers were inclined to hold off in consequence. Contracts for next year are reported to have been placed at prices ranging from \$3.30 to \$3.50 per 100 pounds at the works, basis of 60 per cent.

**Acids**—There has been no change in the situation regarding sulphuric, and dealers expect no special activity in this line until after Dec. 30, when the price-fixing period of the Government expires. Some grades

of lactic are still lacking. There has been an advance in the quotations for citric, and second hands have disposed of spot material at prices ranging from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per pound. Little interest is displayed in salicylic.

**Prussiate of Soda**—Dealers say that practically all the trading in this commodity is in small lots, and that there is a noticeable lack of activity, all offerings being taken for domestic use. Prices range from 37 cents to 40 cents per pound.

**Prussiate of Potash**—Quotations are steady, and stocks of the yellow and red varieties are scattering. Offerings of the red product were reported at slight concessions, quotations ranging from \$2.30 to \$2.50 per pound for export and domestic consumption. From 95 cents to \$1.10 is asked for the yellow.

**Copper Sulphate**—There is an undertone of strength shown by the market, large consumers showing good interest in this material. For the large crystal product prices are firm at 9 cents to  $9\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound in carload lots. The trade looks for a much larger demand in the immediate future.

**Silicate of Soda**—The 40 degree variety on spot for prompt shipment from works is still held at \$2.20 to \$2.25, while sales by dealers were reported at \$2.60 to \$2.65. Trading in the product is said to remain steady, demand not having perceptibly increased.

**Salicylic Acid**—What effect the end of the war will have on the market for this product can not be definitely stated at present, but the effect will be marked, it is believed, as most of the business at present is for export purposes. For this trade prices are from 85 cents to 87 cents per pound. The technical is held at 70 cents to 80 cents per pound. In the general market the U. S. P. product is quoted at 88 cents to \$1.00 per pound.

**Benzoate of Soda**—There is still a scarcity of spot stocks, owing to the heavy call for use in preserving, although supplies are expected to be more in evidence soon. Quotations are practically unchanged at \$2.85 to \$2.90 per pound.

**Bleaching Powder**—Dealers assert that spot lots of prime material are absolutely lacking, and that the demand continues as heavy as ever, there being no offerings. Quotations, while wholly nominal, have attained a higher level, ranging now from 7 cents to 9 cents according to quantity and source of supply. These are the prices asked by second hands, and are from 1 to 2 cents per pound above the price previously given. Government requirements for this month are reported to be heavier than ever, with the result that consumers can secure only a small per cent of what they actually need.

**Alum**—Stocks are extremely light, as producers find it increasingly difficult to turn out sufficient supplies to meet the exceedingly heavy demands. Stocks in second hands are scarce, and prices are holding steady. Of the ammonia varieties the ground is quoted at 8 cents to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; powdered  $8\frac{3}{4}$  cents to 9 cents, lump  $7\frac{1}{4}$ c to 8c. Potash lump product is held at 11c to 12c, the chrome variety is  $17\frac{1}{2}$ c to 19c for the ammonia, and  $20\frac{1}{2}$ c to 21c for the potash.

**Bicarbonate of Soda**—There is a marked scarcity of spot supplies, with little prospect of relief. The demand has increased of late. Prices may be regarded



as nominal, as the only stocks to be had are resale lots. Quotations have stiffened somewhat, as the range is now from  $4\frac{1}{4}$ c to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound, which is an increase of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cent over last week's high. Shipments are reported offered for the balance of the year on a basis of \$3.80 per hundredweight at works.

**Sulphide of Soda**—There is still a pronounced scarcity of spot material and the demand so far exceeds the supply that quotations have reached a higher level, as the 60-62 per cent crystal kind is now held at 12 cents, which is an advance of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent a pound over the previous price. The 30-32 per cent product is a trifle lower, being quoted at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c to 7c.

**Caustic Soda**—Trading in this product is at a standstill, although there is a firm undertone to the market. It is stated that so great is home consumption at present that hardly any of the commodity is being exported. Second hands have made offerings at \$4.00 to \$4.10 per hundred pounds, and buyers are not eager to accept them at this price. Contracts have been placed for next year at figures ranging from \$3.30 to \$3.50 per 100 pounds at the works. A basis of 60 per cent is fixed.

**Bichromate of Soda**—Dealers say that little interest is displayed at the present in this product, and prices in consequence have reached a lower level. Quotations are made as low as 19 cents, although  $19\frac{1}{2}$ c possibly may be considered nearer the mark. Holders of resale stocks are anxious to get rid of them, even at the lowest figure given. With contracts made far in advance leading producers are apparently content to remain quiescent so far as the market is concerned.

**Carbon Tetrachloride**—As it is practically impossible for non-essential consumers to obtain this material, and as demand has increased greatly of late, prices have stiffened, and sales of small lot were made by second hands as high as 75 cents per pound for single drums, which is an advance of about 5 cents per pound above previous quotations.

**Soda Ash**—Spot supplies are more in evidence, because of the decline in the demand for the product for export purposes, due to the refusal of the War Trade Board to grant further licenses. Second hands are making offerings of light 58 per cent ash in bags, prompt shipment from works, on a basis of \$2.50 to \$2.60 per cwt. The dense variety is held at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. in bags for prompt delivery from works, and at \$2.00 to \$2.30 per cwt. in double bags.

#### U. S. MAY CUT WAR RISK RATE

Washington, Nov. 12.—Recommendations were made by Treasury advisers today to Secretary McAdoo that war risk insurance rates on hulls, cargoes and seamen's lives be reduced 75 per cent.

This means that rates on ships and their cargoes through the former war zone will be reduced from two and one-half to one per cent, with other rates cut accordingly. Secretary McAdoo is expected to approve the suggestion immediately.

Treasury officials explained that although the submarine has been abandoned, risk still exists on account of floating mines and the possibility that some submarines may run amuck.

The St. Louis offices and warehouse of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. were damaged by fire on Nov. 6. Only a part of the stock was burned and orders are still being filled from that point to which supplies were shipped at once from Philadelphia.

#### CHEMICAL EXHIBIT AT SWEDISH FAIR

A Swedish Market Fair for Swedish goods only was held in Goteborg during the week July 8-14, for the purpose of bringing manufacturers, or sellers, and purchasers together and of showing what kinds of goods can be had in the domestic market. It is the intention of those interested to hold a similar fair each year.

Among the products which have been called "remarkable novelties" certain chemicals may be mentioned. A firm in Stockholm and Sodertalje, which was founded in 1913 and connected with two other firms in 1918, produces chemicals, aniline dyes, etc., as follows: Acetyl-salicylic acid; astropyrin (acetyl-salicylic acid soluble in water); digitol; ethyl ether and collodion; galenic preparations; gellargin (organic silver compound); iron preparations (ferrogen, etc.); liquorice preparations; lozenges, pills, and tabloids of all kinds; maltose (malt sugar); mercury preparations; nucleinates; ointment materials such as astralan, vanolin, etc.; oleogenes; iodine; salicylic acid, etc.; magnesium oxide, heavy and light; zinc oxide (chemically pure); pharmaceutical specialties; phenol; plaster; rubber, etc.; saccharine; salicylic-acid compounds; bismuth preparations, etc. The same firm, moreover, runs a factory for the manufacture of chemically pure cotton for bandages, with the following specialties: Cotton in bandage form, capsicum and purogene cotton wool, etc.

A company in central Sweden, which began operations in 1915 and was organized under its present name in January, 1916, exhibited apparatus for the chemical industries, especially apparatus for taking care of by-products of the charcoal and cellulose industries, such as charcoal ovens or retorts, purifying apparatus for obtaining tar, tar oils, turpentine, methyl-alcohol, acetate of lime, sulphite, alcohol, etc. Such apparatus was formerly imported from Germany.

#### NEW GENERAL IMPORT LICENSE

The War Trade Board announces the issuance of a new general import license, to be known as PBE No. 28, which will be effective for shipments made on and after November 9, 1918. This license covers the importation into the United States of all sugar when consigned to the United States Equalization Board, care of the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., or 111 Broadway, New York City.

This new general license covers the importation of sugar from all destinations, and this action has been taken to avoid any possible delay that might arise in connection with the shipment of this important commodity from foreign ports.

American consuls have been instructed to certify invoices covering shipments of sugar consigned to the Sugar Equalization Board, care of United States Food Administration or 111 Broadway, New York City, without official notification of the license numbers and without notification from the importers themselves that a license has been granted.

The provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act are not affected by this general license, and American consuls will continue to refuse to certify invoices where there appears to be any enemy interest in the shipment.

The Burns Manufacturing Company, 25 Beaver street, New York, obtained judgment for \$4,107, in the Supreme Court, last week, against the Clinchfield Products Corporation of Johnson City, Tenn., for failure to deliver a quantity of precipitated blanc fixe in 1916.

## Color & Dyestuff Markets

### OUTLOOK FOR DYES WHEN PEACE COMES

**Stagnation at Present Held to Be Only Inactivity—  
Election Results Thought Favorable to Industry—  
Stronger Protective Tariff Expected—Prices Steady**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

##### Advanced

Cutch, 2c lb.	Benzidine base, 15c lb.
Resorcin, 25c lb.	Ortho-nitrotoluol, 5c lb.
Paradichlorbenzol, 2c lb.	Para-nitraniline, 5c lb.
Naphthalene crystals, 1½c lb.	

##### Declined

Cochineal, 10c lb.

While the trade in the color and dyestuff markets was scarcely up to that of last week, owing to war conditions, dealers being disposed to "mark time" until a definite conclusion is reached, prices on most of the products remained unchanged. It was an indication of the firmly entrenched nature of the industry. The fluctuations that did occur were towards higher levels. It is confidently believed that when peace is an actuality there will be a veritable boom in the trade, and that the seeming stagnation, which is only inactivity after all, will be followed by a tremendous rush of buying and selling orders. A considerable advance in quotations is expected.

Coal tar intermediates have come in for a good share of attention during the week. Among the crudes naphthalene showed a fair demand. Dealers assert that the greatest activity was displayed in the bright color anilines, though contracts to cover needs are being placed by consumers. A larger supply of Acid H was noted, and chrome and sulphur colors were to the fore in the matter of demand. Prices for the latter were well maintained. Military colors such as blues and khakis, which have been turned out in large quantities by manufacturers for months may soon be neglected if the peace negotiations do not miscarry. What really will happen in this regard, of course, cannot now be stated.

Demand for direct blacks is reported excellent, quotations ranging from \$1.50 to \$1.65 per pound. Supplies of egg products are exceedingly limited though the market is characterized by firmness. Vegetable dyestuffs trading was about on a par with that of preceding weeks, prices remaining the same.

Auramine and rhodamine of the Swiss dyes attract many inquiries at present, though no supplies of auramine could be obtained from the importation arriving here recently. A cessation of orders and inquiries for woolen colors was noted and was apparently based on a brighter outlook for peace.

Particular interest was attached to the result of the Congressional elections, as having a favorable bearing upon the industry, through the protection of dyes and dyestuffs by means of a tariff adjusted satisfactorily to the interests of domestic producers and consumers.

#### Dye Bases and Dyewoods

**Albumen**—Stocks for technical purposes are still reported difficult to locate, and it is not expected that the situation will be relieved for some time. The egg yolk is steady, while Chinese egg on spot except for shipment is not to be had. The Chinese egg commodity is practically unchanged in price, the range re-

maining from \$1.45 to \$1.50 per pound. For the yolk 45 cents to 47 cents is asked for the granular, and 70 cents to 73 cents for the spray product.

**Brazil Wood**—Spot trading in this commodity is at a standstill for the present, as the War Trade Board has ruled that consumers must guarantee actual sales of the article before shipments can be obtained.

**Cochineal**—Supplies are scattered, because of the fact that importations have been so greatly curtailed. A firm undertone is noted in the market, although the price for the lower grade has slightly declined, being quoted now at 80 cents instead of 90 cents. For the best quality \$1.00 is asked. Demand continues greater than supply, as importations have been reduced on a recent Washington order. Little activity is noted.

**Divi-Divi**—The market is almost bare of spot supplies, but the demand is still heavy. For the extract, tanning basis of 25 per cent, quotations are from 5½ cents to 6 cents per pound. Quotations for the product itself are still ranging from \$70 to \$80 per ton.

**Cutch**—Importations from Borneo and Rangoon are disposed of as soon as they arrive, as demand far exceeds supply owing to the great difficulty in getting tonnage, and quotations have advanced slightly, 22 cents to 24 cents being asked. This is an increase of 2 cents per pound over the former price. It is thought by dealers that a still higher level will be reached.

**Fustic**—There is no special trading feature in the market for this product, as stocks seem to be in sufficient quantities to meet requirements. Prices for the logs range from \$70 to \$80 per ton. There is a decided undertone of strength, dealers assert.

**Gambier**—Importations have been so restricted by the Government that supplies are practically unobtainable, and the market is described as in a state of stagnation. Inquiries have dwindled to insignificant proportions, and traders holding stocks of the material seem to be in no great hurry to dispose of them. For the common and plantation variety the price still ranges from 23½ cents to 24 cents per pound. Singapore cubes are quoted at 25 cents to 30 cents per pound. The Java cubes bring from 19 cents to 19½ cents.

**Indigo**—There is considerable strength shown in the market for this commodity, and trading is active, so far as the limited stocks will admit. Quotations for the natural variety are unchanged, those for the synthetic being entirely nominal, as none is to be had in the open market, the Government requirements taking practically all. For the natural, the Bengal is quoted at \$3.00 to \$3.75 per pound, while the Guatemalas, Kurpahs and Oudes maintain the old price level of \$2.25 to \$2.75. For the synthetic the nominal range is from \$1.15 to \$1.25. Indigotin is to be had in fair supplies at \$4.00 per pound.

#### Coal Tar Crudes

**Benzol**—Supplies of this product are reported equal to the demand which is steadily on the increase, the market being correspondingly firm. The range of quotations is from 22 cents to 27 cents per pound.

**Phenol**—A steadily increasing demand is reported for this commodity. Some dealers do not care to declare prices on supplies which they can not see a chance of delivering. Prices remain at 43 cents to 47 cents per pound. Leading producers are turning out

large quantities of the material, but Government demands have been heavy.

**Naphthalene**—Production is good with the demand steady. The flake variety is still quoted at 9 cents to 9½ cents per pound. The ball product ranges in price from 12½ cents to 14 cents per pound f. o. b. Cincinnati. Crystals are slightly higher, the price now being 10c per pound. Dealers assert that the flake material is most wanted. It is expected that quotations may undergo a change soon.

**Toluol**—Prices for the pure and commercial, 90 per cent, tank cars, are from \$1.50 to \$1.55 per gallon, and are to be taken as wholly normal. There has been practically no trading in the product since the Government began taking the entire production for war purposes.

#### Intermediates

**Aniline Oil**—Supplies are reported below requirements, and stocks are depleted almost as soon as they reach the factors' hands. The market is notably strong, and prices remain steady at from 30 cents to 32 cents per pound for prompt shipment.

**Aniline Salts**—Trading in this product is almost at a standstill, as far as spot material is concerned, as producers have either disposed of their supplies on contract, or are sold out completely. Under such conditions the market is decidedly firm. Quotations range from 42 cents to 45 cents per pound.

**Acid H**—Consumers find increasing difficulty in securing stocks of this material sufficient for their requirements, and the market is firm. Occasional supplies are found on the market and the prices, which may be taken as nominal, range from \$3.20 to \$3.40 per pound for prompt shipment.

**Nitronaphthalene**—The price level for the synthetic variety, 20 per cent paste, remains at \$1.15 to \$1.25 per pound. The quotation for the product itself is from 45 cents to 50 cents per pound.

**Resorcin**—Demand remains good, and producers are turning out fair quantities of the material. Quotations have stiffened slightly, the range being \$4.75 to \$6.00 for the technical, which is an increase of 25 cents. The U. S. P. variety is \$7.50 to \$8.50 per pound, while the crude is quoted at \$3.75 to \$4.00 per pound.

**Diamidophenol**—Only a few producers are engaged in the manufacture of this commodity and stocks are correspondingly difficult to obtain. Quotations are from \$4.00 to \$6.00.

**Benzidine**—Demand for this product seems to have increased. Supplies are fairly plentiful. Prices for the material, prompt shipment, range from \$1.40 to \$1.45 per pound for the sulphate and for the base \$1.75 to \$1.85. This is a slight advance over previous quotations.

**Ortho-Nitrotoluol**—Producers are turning out good quantities of this material to supply a steady demand, which appears to be growing, and which gives a strong tone to the market. For prompt shipment quotations range from 75 cents to 85 cents per pound. This is a slight increase over the price of a week ago.

**Meta-Nitraniline**—The output is not large, the trade reports, while there is a steady stream of inquiries for the material. Quotations are from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pound.

**Para-Nitraniline**—Spot supplies are exceedingly scarce, although demand is as great as ever. Traders say that the market has been almost bare of stocks for a long period, though the sale of a lot of fair proportions was reported recently. This was disposed of at \$1.75 per pound. Prices have advanced a shade, \$1.80 to \$1.90 per pound being accepted as the ruling quotations.

#### MUST NATIONALIZE COLOR INDUSTRY

At the recent manufacturing conference of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., held at Buffalo, William J. Matheson, president of the company, speaking of the future of the color business, emphasized the immediate necessity of nationalizing the color industry in the United States as was done in other important civilized countries.

"Germany nationalized the color industry there long before the war; France has now nationalized it; Japan has nationalized it; Great Britain has nationalized it; and it is absolutely essential that the United States should do so. We must divorce our minds from the situation that prevailed before the war. The very fact that Germany united all works under one system for their own protection leaves this country no alternative. France has met this situation; Great Britain has met it; Japan has met it; and this country must meet it."

Mr. Matheson said there was no doubt that Germany had sold some goods below the cost of manufacture, when a discontinuance of manufacture would tend to disorganize the whole plant of Germany; or where it would operate to put American companies out of business. The German manufacturers operated together and distributed the loss over all. They stated quick frankly that they did not think it advisable to allow this industry to become profitable in the United States. The price was never predicated on what the product cost, but on how much it would bear. He emphasized the fact that years before the war, when six big companies were operating in two groups, the German dye manufacturers were "competing under control."

#### THE HOLLIDAYS OF HUDDERSFIELD

L. B. Holliday, of Huddersfield, England, has transformed his works, where picric acid was made for a time at the beginning of the war, under Government contract, into a dyestuff plant. Mr. Leo B. Holliday is a son of Thomas Holliday, who was one of the principals in Read, Holliday & Co. Mr. Holliday went to war as a colonel of the West Riding Yorkshire Regiment and returned to England to build a factory to make picric acid under Government subsidy. The firm was called L. B. Holliday & Company. Their contracts being filled with the completion of the contract on picric acid, and not being requested to renew them, or at least not to the same extent as previously, they embarked in the dyestuff business, taking some men from British Dyes, which had in the meantime absorbed the old firm of Read, Holliday & Co. The latter company in New York are the representatives of British Dyes in the United States.

L. B. Holliday & Co. established works near those of British Dyes (Ltd.), at Huddersfield. The works will eventually cover 60 acres and are already in very active production. A complete series of basic, direct, mordant, sulphur, acid, and vat colors will shortly be sent from these works. This important firm will produce perfumes and drugs and have already put remarkably pure salicylic acid and aspirin on the market.

A meeting of the New York section of the Société de Chemie Industrielle will be held in Rumford Hall, 50 East 41st street, on Tuesday evening, November 19. Dr. Georges Maooussa, member of the French High Commission, will speak on the "Industrial Efforts in France During the War." C. O. Mailloux, past president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and member of the American Industrial Committee to France, will speak on the "Electrochemical Industries in France."



## The Foreign Markets

### EXCHANGE RATES HANDICAP LONDON TRADE

**Appreciation of Italian Lire Puts Prices Up Unexpectedly—Military Movements in France Prevent Delivery of Swiss Products—Delay in United States Transactions**

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Nov. 12.—The late rapid appreciation in the sterling rates of exchange with continental markets is making itself felt by its translation into higher prices for goods on the spot which have their origin in Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal. The appreciation in the Italian lira from the start of the movement has been so heavy in centers like Sicily that some of the merchants and producers there, who had entered into considerable sales forward, based on the former current rates, have landed themselves in a position bordering on chaos. This accounts in great measure for the late erratic price movements in Sicilian products which are only now righting themselves.

Besides exchange appreciation, the almost total shutting off of rail transport, during the recent intense military period in France, of goods coming from Switzerland has created a greater scarcity of fine chemicals and synthetic preparations both in France and this country and a further advance in values, as the result. At present there is little prospect of regular traffic being resumed and considerable congestion of goods exists at Bordeaux, Havre, and other French ports in both export and import transit.

The holding up of shipments from Australia and Tasmania has affected the price of eucalyptus oil rather amazingly, it having more than doubled.

Export business with the United States continues very disappointing by reason of shortage of space on steamers and interminable delays in obtaining licenses here and United States permits from your side; so that merchants are unable to complete the orders they receive until the last barrier is removed, and then it not infrequently happens that changes in price have occurred in the interval, which either renders the business abortive or necessitates fresh negotiations.

Prices are firmly maintained, but the trade awaits the result of the conclave at Versailles before making new commitments. The strong demand for influenza remedies continues. Boric acid has been officially advanced £8 per ton, but borax remains unchanged.

Quinine is scarce and the new high level of prices is holding firm. Buchu leaves and eucalyptus oil are higher.

Anise oil, caffeine, Japanese peppermint oil, Japanese camphor oil and saccharin are easier. Sodium hyposulphite and pepper are lower.

War risk insurance rates have been reduced.

The Whitney Import and Export Company, of Vera Cruz, Mexico, has been dissolved and Warren L. Whitney will continue the business in his name, at Vera Cruz, and a branch office in Mexico City. This is a strictly American company. Mr. Whitney imports large amounts of flour and has exported hides, vanilla beans and castor oil beans. He is interested in a large sugar plantation on the Isthmus.

### Notes on New York Imports

J. L. Hopkins & Company are credited with a recent importation of about 2,000 pounds of manna.

Over 45,200 pounds of gum tragacanth formed a recent importation by Marston & Company.

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. received a consignment of about 258,000 pounds of saltpeter.

Over 1,900 pounds of seneca root comprised an importation by McKesson & Robbins.

About 85,000 pounds of canary seed formed recent importations by J. D. Nordlinger & Company.

Among the importations of chemical preparations were 4,550 pounds consigned to E. Fougera & Company, and 2,700 pounds to the Hoffman-La Roche Chemical Works.

About 150 pounds of Russian flies formed a recent importation received by J. L. Hopkins & Company.

Among the importations of essential oils were 2,000 pounds consigned to Ungerer & Company, and 1,300 pounds to Rockhill & Vietor.

The New York Quebracho Extract Company received an importation of quebracho extract, during the week, amounting to 2,390,000 pounds.

Over 44,000 pounds of crude tartar comprised an importation by the Tartar Chemical Company.

Ralli Brothers are credited with an importation of 344,000 pounds of shellac.

Suzuki & Company received importations of crude camphor, recently, amounting to about 74,500 pounds.

Over 2,100 gallons of medicinal codliver oil were imported by Arthur Stallman & Company.

### MARKET FOR CHEMICALS IN BRITAIN

J. E. Ray, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Manchester, England, reports that as a result of correspondence and interviews with importers of chemicals in the Manchester area, several firms have expressed a desire to receive correspondence on the subject from Canadian manufacturers who are hoping to form connections with British buyers after the cessation of hostilities, should business be impossible under present conditions. One firm states, "We formerly imported caustic potash (which we believe is now being produced electrically in Canada) as well as other chemicals very largely from Germany, and it would therefore be doubly interesting to us if we could secure supplies from the Dominion."

Owing to the high rate of taxes established by the State Government, some of the oldest and largest commercial houses in Vera Cruz will close their sales departments and do only a forwarding business. Martinez Ortega y Cia., Villa Hnos., Calleja Hnos. Sucrs., all of Vera Cruz, and Orbezo y Penagos of Cordoba, have cancelled by cable all their orders in the United States. Unless some agreement can be made with the Mexican Government to reduce the taxes, more firms will be compelled to close.

## PRESENT DRUG PRICES IN ARGENTINA

### Few Chemicals Manufactured There Owing to Scarcity of Coal and Crude Materials—Wholesale Houses Buy Large Stocks in the United States

(Special Correspondence to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Oct. 5.—Before the war hardly any manufacturing was done in South American countries, and Argentina was no exception to this rule. The Latin-American countries depended on Europe. Any attempt to manufacture was immediately met with a reduction in prices by the European exporters, so that in spite of the high protective tariffs, home industries could not be established. It has to be taken into consideration that the two principal items for manufacturing, crude material and coal, are not found here in abundance. They must be imported and the expense is too great.

The present European conflagration has changed matters greatly and the high prices paid for all manufactured goods, have given a great impetus to native manufacturing. In the manufacture of chemicals South America has not advanced as rapidly as might have been expected. The principal reason for this is the enormous stocks carried by wholesale and jobbing houses. No shortness of drugs or chemicals was experienced for two years after the war began, owing to this fact.

At present in the Republic of Argentina the manufacturers of chemicals are producing in large quantities: Nitric acid, sulphuric acid, sulphate of magnesia, glauber salt, boric acid, glycerin, sulphuric ether, chloroform, and peroxide of hydrogen. While some of the potash, soda and sulphur salts are manufactured for medicinal use, the industry is still in its infancy.

Cotton is grown in the northern provinces of the Republic. A large wholesale drug house in Buenos Aires has a large plant where cotton is cleaned, sterilized and packed for the consumer. The product is fairly good absorbent cotton, but not nearly as good as the American cotton which in normal times can compete favorably with the native cotton, which today is sold at \$1.50 per kilo by the manufacturer. Flax seed and rape seed are largely cultivated and exported. Flax seed sells at \$11.60 for 100 kilos.

Yellow wax is one of the products of the country and sells at present at 79 cents per kilo. White wax is imported either from Europe or the United States. There is no drug exchange which regulates the prices of drugs and chemicals, such as in Europe. Wholesale buyers or jobbers buy in foreign markets, c. i. f. port of embarkment. To the price, they add freight, insurance, duty and their profit, and sell to the retailer generally with a net profit of 30 per cent to 50 per cent. If large stocks from competing firms are in the market, wholesalers will be satisfied with a fair profit. If there is a scarcity, profits are greatly increased.

There is an immense consumption of olive oil, as nearly all the cooking in Latin-American countries is done with oil. At the present there is a great shortage of oil and will be until after the war. There is a good market for fatty oils that can be used for food and for canning. Like cotton seed, peanut oil, etc., small amounts find their way down here now, but not to sufficient extent to help out the scarcity of oils.

In crude carbolics, cresols, etc., there is a great scarcity at the moment. No regular price is quoted. There is a very great demand as it is largely used for sheep-dip. Argentina is one of the largest sheep-raising countries in South America.

Nitre from Chile sells today at \$1.40 per kilo, but in normal times at 30 cents. It is used principally for the preservation of meats which are worked into the Italian red or pepper sausages. Very large quantities are consumed.

Acetic acid is manufactured in Argentina, both the commercial and C. P. grades, and sells today at \$1.00 per kilo. Only about one-tenth of the amount consumed is manufactured here. The rest comes from Europe and the United States. In the process of destructive distillation in making acetic acid, the residue, a heavy pyroigneous tar remains, for which there is no market here at the present. Manufacturers are looking for an outlet. Some has been sold to railroad companies for preserving railroad ties.

No European house keeps stocks of goods in South American countries. Orders are given either to their agents here or direct by mail or cable. All prices are c. i. f. port of embarkment and the terms are generally 90 days sight draft. Here are the prices of drugs and chemicals ruling at present in this market. Those of importance which are omitted come today from the United States. Prices given are Argentine gold which stands at about par with United States dollars.

Quotations are those of wholesalers and jobbers:

Glycerin, Argentine Manufacture, per kilo.....	\$2.50
Castor oil, Argentine Manufacture, per kilo.....	0.70
Alum, Argentine Manufacture, per kilo.....	0.32
Nitric Acid, Argentine Manufacture, per 25 kilos....	10.00
Sulphate Magnesia, Argentine Manufacture, per kilo	0.18
Citric Acid, from Italy, per kilo.....	2.00
Antipyrine, from Switzerland, per kilo.....	35.40
Cream of Tartar, from Italy, per kilo.....	1.40
Naphthaline Balls, from England, per kilo.....	0.50
Borax, native and Chile, per kilo.....	0.60
Boric Acid, Argentine, per kilo.....	0.60
Permanganate Potash, per kilo.....	32.00
Phenacetine, Switzerland, per kilo.....	70.00
Morphine, England, per kilo.....	250.00
Opium, France (10% Morph.) per kilo.....	100.00
Caustic Soda, from United States, per 100 kilos....	30.00
Insect Powder from Europe (Spain) per kilo.....	1.00

There is absolutely no market for fertilizers. Ranchers have too much virgin soil yet to select from, and as crops are grown in rotation the real want for fertilizers has not made itself felt yet. The only fertilizers used are the manures and these only for garden farming. The supply is large enough, this being a cattle country.

Large quantities of soda ash are used and imported almost exclusively from England. The price ruling today is 11 cents per kilo.

Chloride of lime, which had a very large sale before the war, came from England. None comes from there now. A little is received today from the United States.

Carbonate of soda is manufactured today from wood-ashes in the northern provinces and sells at 10 cents per kilo.

The S. S. "El Gobernador" which sailed from Vera Cruz, Mexico, on Oct. 1, for Cuba and Spain with a cargo of 89,700 kilos of Logwood, 32 bundles of rubber, and 464 packages of Zacaton (Broomroot) has been detained in Havana for carrying contraband of war. The boat has been taken over by the Cuban Government and will be used for coastwise trade.

The National Lead Company of California, with headquarters at 485 California street, San Francisco, is having plans prepared by Engineer H. A. Broberg for a group of factory buildings at Melrose, Cal., a suburb of San Francisco. The plant of this company at Selby cannot care for the business offered and the new plant has been decided upon. The cost of the Melrose factories is estimated at about \$300,000.

# Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE**—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk. lb.	.65	—	.70
*Acetone .....	.25	—	.25
Acetophenetidin .....	4.00	—	4.25
Acetonitine, 1/2-oz. vials.....ea.	—	—	—
Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.	—	—	—
No. 1 .....	.85	—	.86
No. 2 .....	.70	—	.81
No. 3 .....	.85	—	.76
Alcohol 188 proof.....gal.	—	—	4.91
190 proof, U.S.P.....gal.	—	—	4.97
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.....gal.	—	—	5.06
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.....gal.	.91	—	.92
97 p.c.....gal.	.94	—	.95
Denatured, 180 proof.....gal.	.70	—	.72
188 proof .....	.71	—	.72
Aldehyde .....	1.25	—	1.45
Almonds, bitter .....	.41	—	.45
Sweet .....	.28	—	.29
Meal .....	.35	—	.37
Alolin, U.S.P. powd.....lb.	.97	—	1.00
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	—	—	—
Ambergris, black .....	10.00	—	14.00
Grey .....	22.00	—	23.75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....lb.	.80	—	.85
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P. ....	—	—	1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk.....lb.	.75	—	.76
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd.....lb.	.14	—	.14
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	1.11
Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.97
Hypophosphite .....	—	—	2.15
Iodide .....	—	—	4.20
Molybdate, Pure .....	—	—	7.00
Muriate, C. P. ....	—	—	.45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P. ....	.25	—	.26
Gran. ....	—	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure .....	—	—	1.15
Persulphate .....	—	—	1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	.50	—	.60
Salicylate .....	1.60	—	1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.gal.	5.30	—	5.35
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) .....	.18	—	.20
Needle powder .....	.13	—	.14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur .....	.35	—	.72
Antipyrine, bulk .....	21.00	—	21.25
Apomorphine Hydrochloride.....oz.	—	—	31.20
Areca Nuts .....	.34	—	.39
Powdered .....	.44	—	.45
Argols .....	.16	—	.18
*Arsenic, red .....	.45	—	.54
*White .....	.09	—	.10
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	37.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	.70
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	—	—	.85
*Barium Carb. prec., pure.....lb.	—	—	.50
*Chlorate, pure .....	3.50	—	3.65
Bay Rum, Porto Rico.....gal.	3.70	—	3.80
St. Thomas .....	—	—	—
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—	—
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—	—
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.oz.	2.50	—	3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	—	—	3.50
Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	3.35
Salicylate .....	—	—	3.50
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	3.50
Subgallate .....	—	—	5.60
Subiodide .....	—	—	3.30
Subnitrate .....	—	—	3.15
Tannate .....	—	—	.07
Borax, in bbls., crystals.....lb.	.08	—	.08
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.....lb.	.08	—	.09
Bromine, tech., bulk.....lb.	.55	—	.56
*Nominal.	—	—	—
†Fixed Government price.	—	—	—

## WHERE TO BUY

Conserve:—

## GLYCERINE

By using:—

## NULOMOLINE "T.P."

And save money.

All users of Glycerine should study the many advantages of Nulomoline "T.P."

Manufactured by:

## THE NULOMOLINE COMPANY

Distributed by:

**W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.**  
100 William Street, New York City

Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	.07	—	.08
*Imported .....	—	—	—
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.....lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Iodide .....	—	—	4.40
Metal sticks .....	1.50	—	1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk.....lb.	11.00	—	11.75
Hydrobromide .....	10.70	—	12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	8.00	—	8.45
Phosphate .....	14.00	—	15.00
Sulphate .....	15.00	—	16.00
Calcium Glycero-phosphate ..lb.	1.80	—	1.85
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.....lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Iodide .....	—	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip. ....	.21	—	.23
Sulphocarbolate .....	1.02	—	1.07
Calomel, see Mercury.	—	—	—
*Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.lb.	—	—	—
Square of 4 ounces.....lb.	—	—	—
16's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	—	—
24's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	—	—
32's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	—	—
Cases of 100 blocks.....lb.	—	—	—
Japan, refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs.....lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Monobromated, bulk.....lb.	4.25	—	4.35
Cantharides, Chinese .....	.97	—	.98
Powdered .....	1.15	—	1.20
Russian .....	3.95	—	4.20
Powdered .....	4.55	—	4.65
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk .....	.09	—	.10
Casein, C. P. ....	.45	—	.49
Cerium Oxalate .....	.60	—	.62
Chalk, prec. light, English.....lb.	.04	—	.04
Heavy .....	.03	—	.05
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, bot incl'd, 100 lb. lots.....lb.	1.58	—	1.60
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.	.06	—	.07
Wood, powdered .....	.07	—	.09
Chlorine, liquid .....	.15	—	.24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.....lb.	.63	—	.70
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.....lb.	5.30	—	5.40
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals.....oz.	—	—	1.06
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals.....oz.	—	—	.35
Sulphate .....	—	—	3.45
Cinnabar .....	3.00	—	3.20
Civet .....	.45	—	.49
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison).....lb.	.85	—	.96
Oleate .....	11.00	—	11.25
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.....oz.	11.25	—	11.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk.....lb.	.35	—	.35
Cases, fingers .....	.40	—	.41
Codeine, Alk., Bulk.....oz.	—	—	11.15
Nitrate, Bulk .....	—	—	10.00
Phosphate, Bulk .....	—	—	8.35
Sulphate, Bulk .....	—	—	8.90
Collodion, U.S.P.....lb.	.41	—	.45
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste.....lb.	.30	—	.35
*Nominal.	—	—	—

Coloc. Ap. Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.	.45	—	.49
Spanish Apples .....	.39	—	.40
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.....lb.	—	—	.70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c. ....	—	—	1.65
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.	—	—	—
Cotton Soluble .....	.78	—	1.00
Coumarin, refined .....	30.00	—	31.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P.lb.	—	—	.69
Powdered, 99 p.c.....lb.	—	—	.68
reosote, U.S.P.....lb.	1.85	—	1.95
*Carbonate .....	26.00	—	27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.....lb.	.18	—	.25
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste.....lb.	.60	—	.63
Jewelers, large .....	1.74	—	1.80
Small .....	1.75	—	1.80
French .....	.43	—	.49
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.....lb.	2.90	—	3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass. ....	.34	—	.40
Reeds .....	4.90	—	5.20
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.....ea.	—	—	2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials.....ea.	—	—	1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—	—
Ergot, Russian .....	1.90	—	1.95
Spanish .....	1.90	—	1.95
Ether, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	—	—	.28
Washed .....	—	—	.32
U.S.P., 1880 .....	—	—	.24
Eucalyptol .....	1.20	—	1.35
†Formaldehyde .....	—	—	.16
Gelatin, silver .....	1.48	—	1.54
*Gold .....	—	—	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk.....lb.	—	—	—
Drums and bbls., added.....lb.	—	—	.58
C.P. in cans.....lb.	—	—	.59
Dynamite, drums included.....lb.	.58	—	.59
Saponifications, loose .....	.35	—	.36
Soap, Lye, loose.....lb.	.32	—	.33
Grains of Paradise .....	1.40	—	1.50
Guaiacal, liquid .....	18.00	—	19.00
Guarana .....	.95	—	1.00
Haarlem Oil, bottles.....gross	5.00	—	8.60
Hexamethylenetetramine .....	1.30	—	1.35
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime lb.	.23	—	.24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	—	7.50
4-oz. bottles .....	—	—	20.50
12-oz. bottles .....	—	—	16.00
16-oz. bottles .....	—	—	2.70
Hydroquinone, bulk .....	4.25	—	4.30
Iodine, Resublimed .....	—	—	5.00
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk.....lb.	—	—	5.55
Crystals .....	—	—	1.11
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	1.47
Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	1.08
Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	1.13
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.81
*Isinglass, American .....	.80	—	.81
Russian .....	8.50	—	9.00
See Agar Agar	—	—	—
Kamala, U.S.P.....lb.	3.20	—	3.40
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	.25	—	.28
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.....lb.	.39	—	.42
Anhydrous, cans .....	.49	—	.51
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	2.95
Licorice, U.S.P., Syrian.....lb.	.24	—	.29
*Sticks, bbls., Corigliano.....lb.	.82	—	.83
Lupulin .....	.99	—	.30
Lycopodium, U.S.P.....lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls.lb.	.24	—	.30
Glycerophosphate .....	1.65	—	1.70
Hypophosphite .....	1.65	—	1.85
Iodine .....	—	—	1.10
Oxide, tins light .....	—	—	2.15
Peroxide, cans .....	1.30	—	1.37
Salicylate .....	—	—	—
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech.	—	—	—
U. S. P. ....	100-lbs.	3.37	3.45
Manganese Glycerophos.....lb.	3.62	—	3.87
Hypophosphite .....	1.65	—	1.70
Iodine .....	—	—	4.85
Peroxide .....	.75	—	.67
Sulphate, crystals.....lb.	.75	—	.85
Manna, large flake .....	.75	—	.65
Small flake .....	5.50	—	5.70
Menthol, Japanese .....	125.00	—	127.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.....lb.	—	—	1.51
Bisulphate .....	—	—	.95
Blue Mass .....	—	—	.97
Powdered .....	—	—	.93
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.....lb.	—	—	1.30
50 p.c. ....	—	—	—
*Nominal.	—	—	—
†Government fixed price.	—	—	—



## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Mercury, Calomel, Amer....lb.	—	2.00
Corrosive Sublimate cryst..lb.	—	1.84
Powdered, Granular.....lb.	—	1.79
Iodide, Green.....lb.	—	4.25
Red.....lb.	—	4.35
Yellow.....lb.	—	4.25
Red Precipitate.....lb.	—	2.19
Powdered.....lb.	—	2.26
White Precipitate.....lb.	—	2.29
Powdered.....lb.	—	2.34
Methylene Blue, medicinal...lb.	15.00	—17.00
Milk, powdered.....lb.	—	.16
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.	—	.17 1/2
Morphine, Acet. bulk.....oz.	—	12.80
Sulphate, bulk.....oz.	—	11.80
Diactyl. Hydcl., 5-oz. cansoz.	—	15.90
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	23	—24
Irish.....lb.	11 1/2	—13
Musk, pods, Cab.....oz.	12.00	—12.40
Tonquin.....oz.	25.00	—26.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	18.50	—19.00
Tonquin.....oz.	38.00	—39.50
*Synthetio.....lb.	30.00	—30.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.		
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	—	.22
Sulphate.....lb.	—	.27
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	—	.11
Powdered.....lb.	—	.15
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.....lb.	—	22.50
Granular.....lb.	—	25.50
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	24.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	—1.55
Papain.....lb.	4.70	—5.20
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	—3.60
Paris Green, kegs.....lb.	—	.40
Petrolatum, light amber bbls..lb.	—	.09
Cream White.....lb.	—	.08
Lily White.....lb.	—	.13
Snow White.....lb.	—	.15
Phenolphthalein.....lb.	5.50	—6.00
Phosphorus, yellow.....lb.	1.30	—1.40
Red.....lb.	1.70	—1.80
Pilocarpine.....oz.	16.00	—16.20
Piperin.....lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads.....lb.	1.45	—1.50
Potassium acetate.....lb.	1.10	—1.15
Bicarb.....lb.	—	.70
Bisulphate.....lb.	—	.45
C. P.....lb.	—	.75
Bromide, (Bulk, gran.).....lb.	1.25	—1.26
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....lb.	—	1.70
Citrate, white U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.82
Glycerophosphate, bulk.....oz.	—	1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk.....oz.	2.15	—2.20
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	3.75
Lactophosphate.....oz.	—	.25
Pernaphanate, U.S.P.....lb.	1.75	—1.95
Salicylate.....lb.	2.00	—3.75
Sulphate, C.P.....lb.	1.11	—1.16
Tartrate, powdered.....lb.	1.31	—1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles.....lb.	7.00	—7.50
5 gr. bottles.....lb.	1.50	—1.60
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	—	.90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	—	.90
30-oz. tins.....oz.	—	.91
25-oz. tins.....oz.	—	.92
5-oz. tins.....oz.	—	.94
1-oz. tins.....oz.	—	.98
Second hands, Java.....oz.	1.05	—1.10
Second hands, American.....oz.	1.10	—1.15
*Amsterdam.....oz.	—	—
*German.....oz.	—	—
*Java.....oz.	—	1.06
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	—	.70
Sulphate, tins.....oz.	7.75	—7.95
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.47
Rochelle Salt, crystals, box.....lb.	—	.46 1/2
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	—	15.00
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble.....lb.	15.00	—15.25
U.S.P., Insoluble.....lb.	14.00	—14.50
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	30.00	—30.50
Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	—	1.50
Sandalwood.....lb.	—	.40
Ground.....lb.	—	.45
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	47.00	—47.50
Powdered.....lb.	48.00	—49.00
Scammony, resin.....lb.	2.95	—3.20
Powdered.....lb.	3.05	—3.30
Selidite Mixture, bbls.....lb.	—	.36
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots.....oz.	—	.65 1/2
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	74	—80
Marcelline, white.....lb.	18	—19
Green, pure.....lb.	17	—18
Ordinary.....lb.	14	—15
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran..lb.	25	—29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.....lb.	3.15	—3.20
Bicarb, U.S.P., powd., bbls..lb.	.04	—1.04 1/2
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	.65	—1.66
*Nominal.		

## WHERE TO BUY

POTASSIUM CARBONATE  
all grades

## SALICYLIC ACID, U.S.P.

## Spot and Future

## THE W. K. JAHN COMPANY

13-21 Park Row N. Y. City

1892 ALEX. C. FERGUSON, JR. 1918

DYE STUFFS AND CHEMICALS

Fuchsin Crystals, Bismark Brown, Acid

Scarlet, Ponceau

Phthalic Anhyd.—Red Prussiate

## Dyewood Extracts

450 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

Sodium, Cacodylate.....oz.	2.50	—3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c.b. 10.....lb.	—	.50
Granular, c.b. 10.....lb.	—	.52
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.....lb.	—	.87
Granular, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.97
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.	2.20	—2.25
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.....lb.	3.35	—3.40
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	—	.13
Recryst.....lb.	—	.17
Dried.....lb.	—	.25
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.92
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt).....lb.	—	.12
Spermaceti, blocks.....lb.	—	.27
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.45
Aromatic, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.47
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.48
Ether Comp.....lb.	—	1.65
torax, liquid cases.....lb.	3.60	—4.60
Strontium Bromide, bulk.....lb.	—	.75
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	3.50
Nitrate.....lb.	—	.24
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25	—1.30
Strychnine Alk., cryst.....oz.	—	1.80
Acetate.....oz.	—	1.80
Nitrate.....oz.	—	1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.....oz.	—	1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.	—	.56
Sulphonol, 100-oz. lots.....lb.	1.18	—1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	13.00	—14.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.....lb.	16.00	—16.75
ulphur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	—	3.70
Flour, com'l.....100 lbs.	—	1.80
Flowers.....100 lbs.	—	3.95
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	13	—13 1/2
Kegs.....per keg	5.95	—6.50
Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	—	.67
U.S.P.....lb.	—	.73
Terpin Hydrate.....lb.	—	.49
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	13.40	—13.65
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	15.50	—16.50
Tin, bichloride, bbls.....lb.	—	.28
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	—	.90
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.	—	—
*Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	5.45	—5.70
Artificial.....lb.	—	.12
Spirits, see Naval Stores.	—	—
anillin.....oz.	—	.90
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist. bbl.	1.18	—1.20
Zinc Carbonate.....gal.	—	.21
Chloride.....lb.	—	.14
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	4.00
Metallic, C. P.....lb.	—	.45
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	—	.35

## Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.....lb.	4.91	Gov. pr.
*Glacial.....lb.	19 1/2	Gov. pr.
Acetyl-salicylic.....lb.	—	3.50
Benzoic, from gum.....lb.	—	—
U.S.P. ex toluol.....lb.	—	3.25
Boric, cryst., bbls.....lb.	13 1/2	—15
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	13 1/2	—15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.....lb.	1.45	—1.55
Camphoric.....lb.	4.40	—4.50
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs. lb.	52 1/2	—53
1-lb. bottles.....lb.	—	.51
5-lb. bottles.....lb.	—	.52
0 to 100-lb. tins.....lb.	—	.48
Nominal.		

Chromic, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—
Chrysophanic.....lb.	6.20	—6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.	—	.98
Powdered.....lb.	—	1.25
Second hands.....lb.	1.22	—1.25
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.....gal.	1.10	—1.20
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.....lb.	36 1/2	—37
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.60	—1.70
Glycerophosphoric.....lb.	3.45	—5.00
Hydrodic, sp. g. 1.150.....oz.	25	—30
Hydrobromic, Conc.....lb.	2.40	—2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.....lb.	—	.18
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.....lb.	1.20	—1.25
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech. 20 p.c. tech.....lb.	—	.40
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.	—	.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.....lb.	—	2.50
*Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	.65
*U.S.P., IX.....lb.	—	.70
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	—	4.25
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys.....lb.	—	4.50
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys.....lb.	—	6.50
Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	.08 1/2	Gov. pr.
Oleic, purified.....lb.	20	—23
Oleic, cryst., bbls.....lb.	23	—28
*Picric, kegs.....lb.	42	—44
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syr. U.S.P. 50 p.c. tech.....lb.	—	.45
Pyrogallie, resublimed.....lb.	35	—50
Crystals, bottles.....lb.	3.25	—3.50
Pyrologeneous, purified.....lb.	2.90	—3.10
Technical.....gal.	—	.06
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	12	—12 1/2
Stearic, triple pressed.....lb.	86	—1.00
Sulphuric, C.P.....lb.	26	—28
66 deg. tech. f.o.b. wks.....ton	27	—28
*Sulphurous.....lb.	50.00	Gov. pr.
Tannic, technical.....lb.	—	.65
U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	—	1.52
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.86
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.93
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.85
	4.40	—4.50

## Essential Oils

Almond, bitter.....lb.	12.75	—13.00
Artificial, chlorine traces.....lb.	5.50	—5.75
Free from chlorine.....lb.	5.60	—5.85
Amber, crude.....lb.	2.40	—2.50
Rectified.....lb.	3.75	—3.85
Anise, U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	—1.60
Bay.....lb.	3.00	—3.10
Bergamot.....lb.	7.50	—7.60
*Synthetic.....lb.	4.50	—4.75
Bois de Rose.....lb.	5.00	—7.50
ajout, bottle, Native, ca.....lb.	1.25	—1.30
Camphor, art.....lb.	75	—80
Japanese, white.....lb.	24	—25
Caraway, Rectified.....lb.	8.25	—8.30
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.....lb.	2.50	—2.75
Lead, Free.....lb.	2.70	—2.80
*Redistilled, U.S.P.....lb.	3.25	—3.50
Cedar Leaf.....lb.	1.05	—1.25
Cedar Wood.....lb.	21	—24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....lb.	20.00	—21.00
Citronella, Native.....lb.	54	—56
Java.....lb.	75	—80
*Cloves, can.....lb.	3.25	—3.30
*Bottles.....lb.	3.35	—3.40
Copaiba, U.S.P.....lb.	95	—100
*oriander, U.S.P.....lb.	30.00	—31.00
ubebs, U.S.P.....lb.	—	8.25
Cumin.....lb.	11.00	—11.50
Erigeron.....lb.	3.25	—3.35
ucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.....lb.	65	—70
enal, sweet, U.S.P.....lb.	4.00	—4.15
eranian, Rose Algerian.....lb.	11.00	—12.00
Bourbon (Reunion).....lb.	9.50	—9.70
Turkish.....lb.	4.95	—5.20
*Ginger.....lb.	7.75	—7.85
Gingergrass.....lb.	—	—
Iemlock.....lb.	—	1.25
uniper Berries, rect.....lb.	11.25	—11.50
Twice rect.....lb.	12.75	—13.00
Wood.....lb.	2.00	—2.15
avender Flowers, U.S.P.....lb.	6.00	—6.10
Garden.....lb.	1.25	—1.35
Spike.....lb.	1.75	—1.85
Lemon, U.S.P.....lb.	1.75	—1.85
Lemongrass, Native.....lb.	1.40	—1.45
Limes, Expressed.....lb.	—	6.00
Distilled.....lb.	—	2.25
Linaloe.....lb.	5.00	—5.25
Mace, distilled.....lb.	2.40	—2.45
*Mustard, natural.....lb.	—	—
Artificial.....lb.	22.00	—22.50
*Nominal.		

# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Neroli, bigarade .....	lb.	80.00	-303.00
Petale .....	lb.	90.00	-95.00
Artificial .....	lb.	—	-30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P. ....	lb.	2.40	-2.45
Orange, bitter .....	lb.	2.35	-2.50
Sweet, West Indian ..	lb.	2.00	-2.10
Italian .....	lb.	3.25	-4.00
*Orris Concrete .....	oz.	5.50	-6.00
Origanum, Imitation ..	lb.	.50	-.60
Patchouli .....	lb.	28.00	-31.00
Pennyroyal, domestic ..	lb.	1.75	-1.85
Imported .....	lb.	1.20	-1.30
Peppermint, tins .....	lb.	5.20	-5.45
Bottles .....	lb.	6.00	-6.50
Bulk .....	lb.	5.05	-5.15
Petit Grain, So. America ..	lb.	3.75	-3.85
French .....	lb.	8.50	-8.65
Pinus Sylvestrus .....	lb.	6.50	-6.70
Pumilio .....	lb.	6.00	-6.25
Rose, French .....	oz.	—	-28.00
Synthetic, red .....	lb.	36.00	-40.00
Rosemary, French, U.S.P. ..	lb.	—	-1.35
Sefrol .....	lb.	—	-.65
Sandalwood, East India ..	lb.	13.50	-13.60
Sassafras, natural .....	lb.	2.30	-2.40
Artificial .....	lb.	.55	-.57
Savin .....	lb.	7.00	-7.50
Spruce .....	lb.	1.25	-1.35
*Spearment .....	lb.	—	-5.50
Tansy, Amer. ....	lb.	4.50	-4.70
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P. ..	lb.	2.00	-2.10
White, French .....	lb.	2.25	-2.35
Wintergreen, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	-6.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk ..	lb.	1.10	-1.15
Wormseed, Baltimore .....	lb.	—	-7.50
Wormwood, Dom. ....	lb.	5.50	-5.60
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon .....	lb.	—	-18.00
Manila .....	lb.	—	-40.00
Artificial .....	lb.	—	-12.00

## OLEORESINS

*Aspidium (Malefern) .....	lb.	17.50	-18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles ..	lb.	4.75	-4.85
Cubeb .....	lb.	7.50	-7.75
*Ginger .....	lb.	3.75	-3.88
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum) ..	lb.	6.75	-7.50
*Pepper, black .....	lb.	—	-7.00
*Malefern .....	lb.	12.00	-12.20
Mullein (so-called) .....	lb.	5.00	-5.25
*Orris, domestic .....	lb.	—	-20.00
Imported .....	lb.	20.00	-21.00

## Crude Drugs

### BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para .....	lb.	.57	-.59
South American .....	lb.	.74	-.79
Fir, Canada .....	lb.	7.70	-7.90
Oregon .....	gal.	1.74	-1.79
Peru .....	lb.	3.30	-3.40
Tolu .....	lb.	1.10	-1.14

### BARKS

Angostura .....	lb.	.32	-.34
Basswood Bark, pressed ..	lb.	.17	-.21
Blackhaw, of root .....	lb.	.55	-.60
of Tree .....	lb.	.34	-.39
Buckthorn .....	lb.	.23	-.24
Calisaya .....	lb.	.95	-1.00
Cascarilla, quills .....	lb.	.19	-.19 1/2
Cascarilla, quills .....	lb.	.22	-.23
Siftings .....	lb.	.12	-.13
Chestnut .....	lb.	.10	-.10 1/2
Cinchona, red quills .....	lb.	.90	-1.14
Broken .....	lb.	.85	-.98
*Yellow "quills" .....	lb.	—	-.74
*Broken .....	lb.	.69	-.74
*Loxa, pale, bs. ....	lb.	—	—
*Powdered, boxes .....	lb.	—	—
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd. ..	lb.	—	—
Condurango .....	lb.	.10	-.12
Cotton Root .....	lb.	.15	-.16
Cramp (true) .....	lb.	.54	-.59
Cramp (so-called) .....	lb.	.08	-.10
Dogwood, Jamaica .....	lb.	.09	-.09 1/2
Elm, grinding .....	lb.	.12	-.13
Select bdis. ....	lb.	.19	-.20
Ordinary .....	lb.	.09	-.10
Hemlock .....	lb.	.10	-.11
Lemon Peel .....	lb.	.10	-.10 1/2
Mezereon .....	lb.	.22	-.23
Oak, red .....	lb.	.06	-.07
White .....	lb.	.04	-.05
Orange Peel, bitter .....	lb.	.07	-.08
Malaga, Sweet .....	lb.	.12	-.13
Trieste, sweet .....	lb.	.13	-.13 1/2
*Nominal .....	lb.	—	—

## WHERE TO BUY

# Antoine Chiris Co.

## NEW YORK

### IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS

### ESSENTIAL OILS

### SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

## Fritzsche Brothers

### New York

# ESSENTIAL - OILS

Prickly Ash, Southern .....	lb.	.14	-.14 1/2
Northern .....	lb.	.14	-.15
Pomegranate of Root .....	lb.	.27	-.29
of Fruit .....	lb.	.30 1/2	-.31
Sassafras, ordinary .....	lb.	.13	-.14
Select .....	lb.	.23 1/2	-.24
Simaruba .....	lb.	.59	-.63
Soap, whole .....	lb.	.11	-.12
Cut .....	lb.	.18	-.19
Crushed .....	lb.	.17	-.18
Wahoo, of Root .....	lb.	.44	-.50
of Tree .....	lb.	.23	-.24
Willow, Black .....	lb.	.08	-.09
White .....	lb.	.16	-.17
White Pine .....	lb.	.07	-.08
White Poplar .....	lb.	.03 1/2	-.04
Wild Cherry .....	lb.	.15	-.24
Witch Hazel .....	lb.	.07	-.08

## BEANS

Calabar .....	lb.	.74	-.79
St. Ignatius .....	lb.	.23	-.25
St. John's Bread .....	lb.	.29	-.30
Tonka, Angostura .....	lb.	1.00	-1.10
Para .....	lb.	.65	-.68
Surinam .....	lb.	.69	-.74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole .....	lb.	4.45	-6.00
Cuts .....	lb.	2.95	-3.15
Bourbon .....	lb.	2.15	-2.20
South American .....	lb.	2.95	-3.20
Tahiti, White Label .....	lb.	1.65	-1.70
Green Label .....	lb.	1.55	-1.60

## BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary .....	lb.	1.29	-1.32
*XX .....	lb.	1.29	-1.34
Powdered .....	lb.	1.34	-1.39
Fish .....	lb.	.59	-.60
Horse, Nettle, dry .....	lb.	.69	-.74
Juniper .....	lb.	.08	-.09
Laurel .....	lb.	.08	-.10
Poke .....	lb.	.10	-.11
Prickly Ash .....	lb.	.10 1/2	-.11
Saw Palmetto .....	lb.	.15	-.16
Sloe .....	lb.	.40	-.42

## FLOWERS

Arnica .....	lb.	.79	-.83
Powdered .....	lb.	.89	-.93
Borage .....	lb.	.59	-.69
Calendula Petals .....	lb.	2.45	-3.15
*Chamomile, German .....	lb.	—	—
Hungarian type .....	lb.	.48	-.50
Roman .....	lb.	.91	-.94
*Spanish .....	lb.	.42	-.50
Clover Tops .....	lb.	.15	-.16
Dogwood .....	lb.	.16	-.17
Elder .....	lb.	.30	-.31
Insect, open .....	lb.	.29	-.33
*Closed .....	lb.	.38	-.39
*Fowd. Flowers and stems ..	lb.	.32	-.34
Powd. Flowers .....	lb.	.33	-.35
*Kousso .....	lb.	—	—
Lavender, ordinary .....	lb.	.24	-.25
Select .....	lb.	.29	-.30
Linden, with leaves .....	lb.	.35	-.36
Without Leaves .....	lb.	.54	-.56
Malva, blue .....	lb.	2.48	-2.58
Black .....	lb.	.40	-.45
Mullein .....	lb.	1.79	-1.80
Orange .....	lb.	1.95	-2.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy .....	lb.	.03	-.04
*Nominal .....	lb.	—	—

Poppy, red .....	lb.	.95	-1.10
Rosemary .....	lb.	.69	-.70
Saffron, American .....	lb.	.39	-.41
Valencia .....	lb.	14.95	-15.90
Tilia (see Linden) .....	lb.	—	—

## GUMS

Aloes, Barbados .....	lb.	1.08	-1.13
Cape .....	lb.	.17	-.18
Curacao, cases .....	lb.	.09 1/2	-.10
*Socotrine, whole .....	lb.	.74	-.79
*Powdered .....	lb.	.79	-.84
Ammoniac, tears .....	lb.	1.44	-1.48
Powdered .....	lb.	1.49	-1.53
*Arabic, firsts .....	lb.	.50	-.51
"Seconds .....	lb.	—	—
Sorts Amber .....	lb.	.27	-.28
Powdered .....	lb.	.34	-.36
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P. ....	lb.	3.85	-4.05
Powdered, U.S.P. ....	lb.	3.95	-4.15
Benzoin, Siam .....	lb.	1.35	-1.50
Sumatra .....	lb.	.30	-.40
Catechu .....	lb.	.20	-.23
*Chicle, Mexican .....	lb.	1.10	-1.15
Euphorbium .....	lb.	.23	-.25
Powdered .....	lb.	.28	-.30
Galbanum .....	lb.	1.35	-1.45
Gamboge .....	lb.	1.85	-1.90
*Guaiaac .....	lb.	1.70	-1.75
Hemlock .....	lb.	.83	-.90
Kino .....	lb.	.49	-.55
Mastic .....	lb.	1.23	-1.38
Myrrh, Select .....	lb.	.75	-.80
Sorts .....	lb.	.70	-.78
Siftings .....	lb.	.62	-.68
libanum, siftings .....	lb.	.12	-.13
Tears .....	lb.	.15	-.17
Sandarac .....	lb.	.71	-.72
*Senegal, picked .....	lb.	.34	-.39
Sorts .....	lb.	.28	-.30
Spruce .....	lb.	.63	-.72
Thus, per bbl. ....	lb.	280	-16.40
Tragacanth, Aleppo first. lb.	lb.	3.95	-4.20
"Seconds .....	lb.	2.50	-3.20
"Thirds .....	lb.	2.75	-2.95
*Turkey, firsts .....	lb.	—	—
"Seconds .....	lb.	—	—
"Thirds .....	lb.	—	—

## LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite .....	lb.	.35	-.40
Balmory .....	lb.	.11	-.13
Bay, true .....	lb.	—	—
Belladonna .....	lb.	.95	-1.45
Boneset, leaves and tops ..	lb.	.17	-.19
Buchu, short .....	lb.	2.45	-2.65
Long .....	lb.	2.50	-2.55
annabis, true, imported .....	lb.	3.50	-3.60
American .....	lb.	.29	-.49
Catnip .....	lb.	.10	-.12
Chestnut .....	lb.	.06	-.07
Chiretta .....	lb.	.39	-.40
Coca, Huanuco .....	lb.	—	—
*Truxillo .....	lb.	.54	-.58
Coltsfoot .....	lb.	.18	-.19
Conium .....	lb.	.29	-.32
Corn Silk .....	lb.	.11	-.12
Damiana .....	lb.	.15	-.16
Deer Tongue .....	lb.	.16	-.17
Digitalis, Domestic .....	lb.	.36	-.37
Imported .....	lb.	.38	-.40
Eucalyptus .....	lb.	.08	-.09
Euphorbia Pilulifera .....	lb.	.18	-.19
Grindelia Robusta .....	lb.	.09	-.11
*Hibbane, German .....	lb.	—	—
"Russian .....	lb.	—	—
Domestic .....	lb.	1.05	-1.10
Henna .....	lb.	.31	-.32
Horehound .....	lb.	.21	-.23
Jaborandi .....	lb.	.32	-.33
Laurel .....	lb.	1.25 1/2	-.13
Life Everlasting .....	lb.	.10	-.11
Liverwort .....	lb.	.29	-.35
Lobelia .....	lb.	.09	-.10
Matico .....	lb.	.34	-.35
*Marjoram, German .....	lb.	—	—
"French .....	lb.	—	—
Motherwort herb .....	lb.	.16	-.17
Patchouli .....	lb.	.76	-.83
Pennyroyal .....	lb.	.18	-.20
Peppermint, American .....	lb.	.26	-.29
Pichi .....	lb.	.11	-.12
Prince's Pine .....	lb.	.45	-.58
Plantain .....	lb.	.12	-.14
Pulsatilla .....	lb.	5.60	-5.70
Queen of the Meadow .....	lb.	.10	-.12 1/2
Rose, red .....	lb.	1.25	-.13
Rosemary .....	lb.	.14	-.15
Rue .....	lb.	.39	-.44
*Nominal .....	lb.	—	—

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

*Sage, Austrian, stemless..lb.	—	—
*Grinding ..lb.	—	—
Greek, stemless ..lb.	.28	.29
Spanish ..lb.	.17	.25
Savory ..lb.	.24 1/2	1.00
Senna, Alexandria, whole..lb.	.90	.80
Half Leaf ..lb.	.75	.80
Siftings ..lb.	.42	.45
Powdered ..lb.	.13	.20
Tinevelly ..lb.	.15	.18
Skullcap, Western ..lb.	.17	.19
Spearmint American ..lb.	.20	.22
Squaw Vine ..lb.	.27	.30
Stramonium ..lb.	.19	.20
Tansy ..lb.	.10	.11
Thyme, Spanish ..lb.	.11	.11 1/2
French ..lb.	.14	.14 1/2
Uva Ursi ..lb.	.18	.19
Witch Hazel ..lb.	.06 1/2	.08
Wormwood imported ..lb.	.14	.17
Yerba Santa ..lb.	.05	.07

## ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P. ..lb.	.39	.44
Powdered ..lb.	.48	.55
German ..lb.	—	—
*Powdered ..lb.	2.95	3.40
Alkanet ..lb.	.79	.80
Atheca, cut ..lb.	.33	.35
Whole ..lb.	.39	.45
Angelica American ..lb.	.59	.69
Imported ..lb.	.79	.98
Arnica ..lb.	.24 1/2	.25
Arrowroot, American ..lb.	.55	.60
Bermuda ..lb.	.39	.44
St. Vincent ..lb.	.09	.10
Bambo Brier ..lb.	.09	.10
Bearfoot ..lb.	2.00	2.45
Belladonna ..lb.	2.10	2.55
Powdered ..lb.	.14	.17
Berberis, Aquifolium ..lb.	.10	.12
Beth ..lb.	.79	.84
Blood ..lb.	.32	.34
Blueflag ..lb.	.29	.30
Bryonia ..lb.	.19	.21
Burdock, Imported ..lb.	.18	.19
American ..lb.	1.30	1.35
Calamus, bleached ..lb.	.10	.11
Unbleached, natural ..lb.	.12	.13
Cobosh, black ..lb.	1.90	2.70
Colchicum ..lb.	.24	.29
Colombo, whole ..lb.	.21	.22
Comfrey ..lb.	.18	.21
Culver's ..lb.	.29	.30
Cranebill, see Geranium ..lb.	.26	.27
Dandelion, English ..lb.	.29	.30
American ..lb.	.29	.30
Doggrass Dom. ..lb.	.28	.30
Cut Bermuda ..lb.	.08 1/2	.09
Echinacea ..lb.	.26	.27
Elcampane ..lb.	.08 1/2	.09
Galangal ..lb.	.15	.16
Gelsemium ..lb.	.20	.22
Geranium ..lb.	.07	.09
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached ..lb.	.16	.17
Bleached ..lb.	.24	.25
*Ginseng, Cultivated ..lb.	—	—
Wild, Eastern ..lb.	—	—
Northwestern ..lb.	—	—
Southern ..lb.	5.20	5.25
Golden Seal ..lb.	5.75	5.80
Powdered ..lb.	.16	.17
Grape, Oregon ..lb.	1.40	1.50
*Hellebore, Black, Imported..lb.	.21	.22
White, Domestic ..lb.	.24	.26
Powdered ..lb.	—	—
*Imported ..lb.	4.40	4.90
Ipecac, Cartagena ..lb.	4.40	4.90
Powdered ..lb.	4.45	4.95
Rio, whole ..lb.	.59	.63
Jalap, whole ..lb.	.69	.74
Powdered ..lb.	.18	.19
Kava Kava ..lb.	.93	.95
Lady Slipper ..lb.	.80	.90
Licorice, Russian, cut ..lb.	.29	.30
Spanish natural bales ..lb.	.32	.34
Selected ..lb.	.34	.35
Powdered ..lb.	.73	.75
*Lovage, American ..lb.	.27	.29
Manaca ..lb.	.15	.19
Mandrake ..lb.	1.75	2.00
Musk, Russian ..lb.	.28	.29
Verona ..lb.	.27	.28
Orris, Florentine, bold ..lb.	1.95	2.05
*Pinger ..lb.	.33	.34
Pereira Brava ..lb.	.29	.31
Pellitory ..lb.	—	—
*Nominal.	—	—

## WHERE TO BUY

**H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.**  
116 Beekman St. New York

## BOTANICAL DRUGS

**Ibero-American Export Co.,**  
INCORPORATED New York

10 Bridge Street, OFFER

Licorice Root—African Caraway Seed  
Sage Leaves—Rosemary Leaves

Pink, true ..lb.	.48	.50
Pleurisy ..lb.	.18	.19
Poke ..lb.	.05	.06
Rhatany ..lb.	.14	.15
Rhubarb Shensi ..lb.	.82	.90
Chips ..lb.	.62	.65
Cuts ..lb.	.74	.75
High Dried ..lb.	.68	.70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras ..lb.	.79	.82
American ..lb.	.38	.43
Mexican ..lb.	.33	.38
Senegal, Northern ..lb.	.98	1.03
Southern ..lb.	1.05	1.08
Serpentaria ..lb.	.63	.69
Skunk Cabbage ..lb.	.16	.17
Snake, Black ..lb.	.39	.41
Canada natural ..lb.	.39	.59
Stripped ..lb.	.44	.49
Spikenard ..lb.	.30	.32
Squill, white ..lb.	.14	.15
Stillingia ..lb.	.11	.12
Stone ..lb.	.09 1/2	.10
Unicorn false (helonias) ..lb.	.49	.54
True (Aletris) ..lb.	.58	.62
Valerian, Belgian ..lb.	1.38	1.48
*English ..lb.	—	—
*German ..lb.	—	—
Japanese ..lb.	1.13	1.21
Yellow Dock ..lb.	.12	.15
Domestic ..lb.	—	—
Yellow Parilla ..lb.	.11	.12

## SEEDS

*Anise, Levant ..lb.	—	—
Spanish ..lb.	.26	.26 1/2
Star ..lb.	.24	.24 1/2
Canary, Spanish ..lb.	—	—
South American ..lb.	.19 1/2	.20 1/2
Caraway, African ..lb.	.68	.70
*Dutch ..lb.	—	—
Cardamom, fair bleached ..lb.	.75	.80
Celery ..lb.	.60	.62
Colchicum ..lb.	3.45	3.70
Conium ..lb.	.39	.40
Coriander, Bombay ..lb.	.11	.11 1/2
Morocco, Unbleached ..lb.	.09	.09 1/2
Mogador, Unbleached ..lb.	.12	.12 1/2
Bleached ..lb.	.17 1/2	.19
*Cumin, Levant ..lb.	.18 1/2	.19 1/2
Malta ..lb.	.11 1/2	.11 3/4
Morocco ..lb.	.18 1/2	.19
Dill ..lb.	.17	.17 1/2
Fennel, French ..lb.	—	—
*German, small ..lb.	—	—
*Roumanian, small ..lb.	—	—
Flax, whole ..per bbl.	18.25	19.00
Ground ..lb.	.11	.12
Foenugreek ..lb.	.09 1/2	.10
Hemp, Manchurian ..lb.	.08	.08 1/2
*Russian ..lb.	—	—
Job's Tears, white ..lb.	.05 1/2	.06
arkspur ..lb.	.33	.34
Lobelia ..lb.	.29	.30
Mustard, Bari, Brown ..lb.	—	—
*Dutch ..lb.	.22 1/2	.23
Bombay, Brown ..lb.	.29	.30
California Trieste, brown ..lb.	.11	.11 1/2
Chinese, Yellow ..lb.	.40	.41
*English, yellow ..lb.	.23	.25
Parsley ..lb.	.71	.72
Poppy, Dutch ..lb.	.38 1/2	.39
Russian blue ..lb.	1.19	1.23
*Indian ..lb.	—	—
Quince ..lb.	—	—
*Nominal.	—	—

Rape, English ..lb.	—	—
Japanese small ..lb.	.09 1/2	.09 3/4
Domestic ..lb.	.10	.10 1/2
Sabadilla ..lb.	.13	.14
Stramonium ..lb.	.36	.39
Strophanthus, Hispidus ..lb.	1.55	1.60
Kombe ..lb.	1.89	1.99
Sunflower, domestic ..lb.	.09 1/2	.10
South American ..lb.	.09	.09 1/2
Worm, American ..lb.	.08 1/2	.09 1/2
Levant ..lb.	1.00	1.25

## SPICES

Capsicum, African pods ..lb.	.20	.21
Japan ..lb.	.14 1/2	.14 3/4
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1 ..lb.	.26	.26
China, Selected, mats ..lb.	.25	.26
Saigon, assortment ..lb.	.48 1/2	.51
Cassia Buds ..lb.	.25	.26
Chilies, Japan ..lb.	.15	.15 1/2
Mombasa ..lb.	.22 1/2	.23
Cinnamon, Ceylon ..lb.	.30	.34
Cloves, Amboynas ..lb.	.59 1/2	.60
Zanzibar ..lb.	.48	.49
Ginger, African ..lb.	.12 1/2	.12 3/4
Cochin "D" ..lb.	.19	.20
Jamaica, white good ..lb.	.19 1/2	.20
Japan ..lb.	.11 1/2	.11 3/4
Mace, Banda, No. 2 ..lb.	.49	.50
Batavia, No. 2 ..lb.	.36	.37
Nutmegs, 110s ..lb.	.24	.25
Pepper, black, Sing. ..lb.	.30	.41
White ..lb.	.09 1/2	.10
Pimento, Select ..lb.	—	—

## WAXES

Bayberry ..lb.	.37	.39
Bees, light, crude ..lb.	.47	.48
Light, refined ..lb.	.50	.51
Dark ..lb.	.39	.42
Candelilla ..lb.	.91	.93
Carnauba, Flor. ..lb.	.89	.90
No. 1 ..lb.	.83	.84
No. 2 ..lb.	.74	.75
No. 3 ..lb.	.17	.18
Ceresin, Yellow ..lb.	.18	.19
White ..lb.	.26	.27
Japan ..lb.	.34	.36
Montan, crude ..lb.	.36	.37
*Bleached ..lb.	.35	.36
Ozokerite, crude, brown ..lb.	—	—
*Green ..lb.	—	—
*Refined, white ..lb.	—	—
*Domestic ..lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow ..lb.	.12 1/2	.13
Paraffin, refd 120 deg. m.p. ..lb.	.15	.16
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p. ..lb.	—	—
Stearic Acid ..lb.	.23 1/2	.24
Single pressed ..lb.	.24 1/2	.25
Double pressed ..lb.	.26	.26 1/2
Triple pressed ..lb.	—	—

## Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c. ....100 lbs.	4.91	5.16
56 p.c. ....100 lbs.	9.32	9.57
*70 p.c. ....lb.	—	15.40
*80 p.c. ....100 lbs.	15.15	15.40
*Glacial Gov. pr. ....lb.	.19 1/2	Gov. pr.
Alum, ammonia, lump ..lb.	.04 1/2	.05
Ground ..lb.	.05	.08
Powdered ..lb.	.20 1/2	.21 1/2
Chrome ..lb.	.11	.12
Potash lump ..lb.	.09	.09 1/2
Ground ..lb.	.11 1/2	.12 1/2
*Alum, Potash, Powdered ..lb.	—	6.38
Alum, Ground ..100 lbs.	.04 1/2	.05
Aluminum chloride, liq. ..lb.	.04 1/2	.05 1/2
Sulphur, high grade ..lb.	.03 1/2	.04 1/2
Low grade ..lb.	.17	.17 1/2
Aluminum hydrate light ..lb.	.11	.12
Heavy ..lb.	.65	.70
Arsenic, white ..lb.	—	Nominal
Red ..lb.	—	Nominal
Ammonia, Anhydrous ..lb.	—	.08 1/2
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car. ..lb.	.07	.09
*20 deg., carboys ..lb.	—	—
*18 deg., carboys ..lb.	.06	.08
*16 deg., carboys ..lb.	.19	.21
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P. ..lb.	.24 1/2	.25 1/2
*Sal Ammoniac, gray ..lb.	.27	.28
Granulated, white ..lb.	—	—
*Lump ..lb.	—	—
Sulphate, foreign ..100 lbs.	8.00	8.50
Domestic ..100 lbs.	—	—
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c. ....lb.	—	—
65 p.c. ....lb.	—	—
47 p.c. ....lb.	—	—
*Nominal.	—	—



# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry .....	lb.	.05	—	.05%
Barium, chloride .....	ton	75.00	—	100.00
Dioxide .....	lb.	.26	—	.27
Nitrate .....	lb.	.1134	—	.1234
Barytes, floated, white .....	ton	25.00	—	35.00
Off color .....	ton	14.00	—	18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c. ....	lb.	.07	—	.09
*Calcium Acetate .....	100 lbs.	—	—	4.00
Carbide .....	lb.	.14	—	.14%
Carbonate .....	lb.	.22	—	.24
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ....	ton	22.50	—	24.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ....	ton	30.00	—	34.00
Solid, second hands .....	ton	40.00	—	45.00
Gran. second hands .....	ton	.09	—	.09%
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. ....	lb.	.09	—	.09%
*Carbon tetrachloride .....	lb.	—	—	.75
Copper Carbonate .....	lb.	.30	—	.32
Subacetate (Verdigris) .....	lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered .....	lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. ....	lb.	.0834	—	.09%
Second hands .....	lb.	.0834	—	.09
Powdered .....	lb.	.10	—	.10%
Copperas, f.o.b. works .....	100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.00
Fusel Oil, crude .....	gal.	2.65	—	2.75
Refined .....	gal.	3.75	—	4.00
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls. ....	lb.	—	—	.05
48 p.c. in carboys .....	lb.	—	—	.09
52 p.c. in carboys .....	lb.	—	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar .....	lb.	.1534	—	.16%
Broken Cakes .....	lb.	.1634	—	.17
Granulated .....	lb.	.17	—	.17%
Arsenate, powdered .....	lb.	.35	—	.35
Paste .....	lb.	.15	—	.17
*Nitrate .....	lb.	—	—	Nominal
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. ....	lb.	.09%	—	.09%
Foreign .....	lb.	—	—	—
Red, American .....	lb.	—	—	.10%
Sulphate, basic .....	lb.	—	—	.08%
White, Basic Carb., Amer. ....	lb.	—	—	.09%
dry .....	lb.	—	—	.10%
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over .....	lb.	—	—	.10%
English .....	lb.	—	—	Nominal
Lime, hydrate .....	lb.	—	—	.15%
Sulphur solution .....	gal.	15%	—	.19%
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal. ....	ton	42.00	—	44.00
f.o.b. N. Y. ....	ton	65.00	—	70.00
Muriatic acid, .....	lb.	.0234	—	.02%
*18 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.0234	—	.02%
20 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.0234	—	.02%
22 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.0234	—	.02%
Nickel oxide .....	lb.	.60	—	.70
Salts, single .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
double .....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.06%	—	.06%
*38 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.07%	—	.08
40 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.07%	—	.08
42 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.08%	—	.09
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.08%	—	.09
38 deg. carboys .....	lb.	—	—	.05%
40 deg. carboys .....	lb.	—	—	.06
42 deg. carboys .....	lb.	—	—	.06%
Phosphorus, red .....	lb.	—	—	.75
Yellow .....	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Plaster of Paris .....	bbl.	1.50	—	1.76
True Dental .....	bbl.	1.75	—	2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92 .....	lb.	.67	—	.73
Potassium Bichromate .....	lb.	.42%	—	.45
Chlorate, cryst. ....	lb.	.35	—	.75
Powdered .....	lb.	.37	—	.39
Japanese .....	lb.	.35	—	.35
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. ....	ton	260.00	—	310.00
Prussiate, red .....	lb.	2.30	—	2.50
Yellow .....	lb.	.95	—	1.10
Saltpetre, Granulated .....	lb.	.27%	—	.27%
Refined .....	lb.	.31%	—	.31%
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs. ....	lb.	2.65	—	2.75
In bbls. ....	100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.15
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs. ....	lb.	4.00	—	4.05
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs. ....	lb.	5.00	—	5.15%
Sodium Bichromate .....	lb.	.20	—	.21
Bisulphate .....	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lb. ....	lb.	.18	—	.20
Chlorate .....	lb.	.30	—	.37
Cyanide .....	lb.	2.65	—	3.00
Hyposulphite, bbls. ....	100 lbs.	2.35	—	2.60
Kegs .....	100 lbs.	—	—	4.32%
*Nitrate, tech. ....	100 lbs.	—	—	.06%
Refined .....	lb.	.26	—	.27
Nitrite .....	lb.	.37	—	.40
Prussiate, Yellow .....	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Silicate, 60 p.c. ....	100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.50
40 p.c. ....	100 lbs.	1.75	—	2.00
Sol. Sulph. Cr. salt 100 lbs. ....	lb.	.11%	—	.11%
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst. ....	lb.	.07%	—	.07%
30-32 p.c. ....	lb.	—	—	Nominal
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ....	ton	—	—	Nominal
*f.o.b. Baltimore .....	ton	—	—	Nominal

## WHERE TO BUY

For Prompt Delivery:

Calcined Carbonate of Potash!

Prussiate of Potash!

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

644-652 Greenwich Street

New York City

Also:

Dyestuffs, Gums, Oils, Tanning Materials  
and Other Chemicals

ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York    Trenton    Chicago  
Boston       San Francisco

Sulphuric Acid	60 deg. f.o.b. wks. ....	ton	16.00	Gov. pr.
	66 deg. f.o.b. wks. ....	ton	25.00	Gov. pr.
	Oleum, f.o.b. wks. ....	ton	32.00	Gov. pr.
Battery Acid car's per 100 lbs. ....			Nominal	
Tin, bichloride .....	lb.	—	Nominal	
Zinc, carbonate .....	lb.	.20	—	.22
Chloride .....	lb.	.15%	—	.16
Oxide .....	lb.	.13%	—	.18
Sulphate .....	lb.	.05	—	.05%

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials  
and Accessories

## COAL-TAR CRUDE

Benzol, C. P. ....	gal.	.22	—	.27
(90 p.c.) .....	gal.	.22	—	.27
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c. ....	1.10	—	1.20	
50 p.c. ....	lb.	.75	—	.85
25 p.c. ....	lb.	.40	—	.45
resol, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.20	—	.21
Creosote oil, 25 p.c. ....	gal.	.38	—	.45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c. ....	gal.	.40	—	.50
Naphthalene, balls .....	lb.	.12%	—	.14
Flake .....	lb.	.08%	—	.09%
Phenol, various grades .....	ton	.44	—	.47
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite .....	gal.	10.00	—	20.00
Pitch, heavy .....	gal.	.14	—	.17%
*Toluol, pure .....	gal.	1.50	—	1.55
*Commercial, 90 p.c. ....	gal.	1.50	—	1.55
Xylol, pure water white .....	gal.	.45	—	.55

## INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic .....	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
*Acid Benzoic Crude .....	lb.	Nominal	—	
Acid H .....	lb.	3.20	—	3.25
Acid Metanilic .....	lb.	—	—	—
Acid Naphthionic, Crude .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Refined .....	lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude .....	lb.	.31	—	.33
Refined .....	lb.	.42	—	.44
p-Amidophenol Base .....	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
*p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride .....	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
*Aminozobenzene .....	lb.	—	—	.30
Aniline Oil, drums extra .....	lb.	.42	—	.45
Aniline Salts .....	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Aniline for red .....	lb.	.85	—	.90
*Anthracene (80 p.c.) .....	lb.	—	—	8.00
Anthraquinone .....	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Benzaldehyde .....	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Benzidine Base .....	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Benzidine Sulphate .....	lb.	2.85	—	3.00
Benzoate of Soda .....	lb.	2.30	—	2.40
Benzylchloride .....	lb.	4.00	—	6.00
Diamidophenol .....	lb.	52	—	60
Dinitrophenol .....	lb.	15	—	16
o-Dichlorobenzol .....	lb.	17	—	18
p-Dichlorobenzol .....	lb.	—	—	Nominal

Diethylaniline .....	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Dimethylaniline .....	lb.	.75	—	.80
Dinitrobenzol .....	lb.	.37	—	.39
Dinitrochlorobenzene .....	lb.	.50	—	.56
Dinitronaphthalene .....	lb.	.55	—	.65
*Dinitrotoluol .....	lb.	.60	—	.62
Diphenylamine .....	lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Dioxynaphthalene .....	lb.	—	—	—
"G" Salt .....	lb.	.85	—	.95
Hydrazobenzene .....	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Induline .....	lb.	2.00	—	2.75
Methylanthraquinone .....	lb.	—	—	—
Monodinitrochlorobenzol .....	lb.	.48	—	.52
Monothylaniline .....	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Naphthalenediamine .....	lb.	—	—	—
a-Naphthol .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
b-Naphthol, Technical .....	lb.	.65	—	.70
Sublimed .....	lb.	.85	—	.90
a-Naphthylamine .....	lb.	.55	—	.60
b-Naphthylamine .....	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
p-Nitranilin .....	lb.	1.80	—	1.90
Nitrobenzene .....	lb.	.20	—	.22
o-Nitrochlorobenzol .....	lb.	.50	—	.56
Nitronaphthalene .....	lb.	.45	—	.50
Nitrophenol .....	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
p-Nitrotoluol .....	lb.	1.55	—	1.65
Nitrotoluol .....	lb.	.55	—	.65
o-Nitrotoluol .....	lb.	.75	—	.85
m-Phenylenediamine .....	lb.	2.15	—	2.30
p-Phenylenediamine .....	lb.	4.00	—	4.15
Phthalic Anhydride .....	lb.	3.50	—	4.25
Pseudo-Cumol .....	lb.	—	—	—
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P. ....	lb.	7.50	—	8.50
Resorcin, Technical .....	lb.	4.75	—	6.00
Tetranitromethylaniline .....	lb.	—	—	2.50
Tolidin .....	lb.	2.55	—	3.00
o-Toluidine .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
p-Toluidine .....	lb.	2.25	—	2.35
m-Toluylenediamine .....	lb.	3.50	—	2.75
Xylene, pure .....	gal.	.40	—	.50
Xylene, Com. ....	gal.	.40	—	.50

## COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black .....	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Acid Blue .....	lb.	3.50	—	5.50
Acid Brown .....	lb.	1.25	—	2.50
Acid Fuchsin .....	lb.	7.00	—	10.00
Acid Orange .....	lb.	.40	—	.60
Acid Orange II .....	lb.	.60	—	.80
Acid Orange III .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Acid Red .....	lb.	1.75	—	2.25
Acid Scarlet .....	lb.	1.50	—	2.50
Acid Violet 10 B .....	lb.	8.00	—	10.00
Alpine Yellow .....	lb.	2.00	—	7.50
Alizarin Blue, bright .....	lb.	7.75	—	9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium .....	lb.	6.25	—	7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc. ....	lb.	7.50	—	8.50
Alizarin Orange .....	lb.	6.00	—	9.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste .....	lb.	6.00	—	10.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic .....	lb.	9.00	—	12.00
Alkali Blue, Imported .....	lb.	16.00	—	18.00
Alpine Red .....	lb.	6.00	—	7.00
Azo Carmine .....	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Azo Yellow .....	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Auramine, Single O. Dom. ....	lb.	4.75	—	5.25
Auramine, Double O. Imp. ....	lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Benzo Purperine 10 B .....	lb.	4.00	—	8.00
Benzo Purperine 4 B .....	lb.	3.50	—	5.50
Bismarck Brown Y .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Bismarck Brown R .....	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Chrome Black, Dom. ....	lb.	3.30	—	4.00
Chrome Blue .....	lb.	2.50	—	3.75
Chrome Green, Dom. ....	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Chrome Red .....	lb.	2.25	—	3.00
Chrysoidine R .....	lb.	1.25	—	2.00
Chrysoidine Y .....	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Chrysophenine, Domestic .....	lb.	6.75	—	8.00
Chrysophenine, Imported .....	lb.	11.00	—	12.50
Congo Red 4B Type .....	lb.	1.60	—	2.25
Crystal Violet .....	lb.	4.50	—	7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F. ....	lb.	9.25	—	14.5
Direct Black .....	lb.	2.00	—	3.50
Direct Blue .....	lb.	4.00	—	6.00
Direct Sky Blue .....	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Direct Brown .....	lb.	2.85	—	3.45
Direct Bordeaux .....	lb.	3.50	—	6.00
Direct Fast Red .....	lb.	3.00	—	4.00
Direct Yellow .....	lb.	2.90	—	3.85
Direct Violet cont. ....	lb.	2.75	—	5.00
Emerald Green Crystals .....	lb.	18.50	—	20.00
Erythrosine .....	lb.	12.00	—	14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G. ....	lb.	3.75	—	5.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont. ....	lb.	4.60	—	5.00
Fur Black, extra .....	lb.	3.00	—	4.00
Fur Brown B .....	lb.	3.00	—	5.00

\*Nominal

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	7.75	— 9.00
Fuchsin Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Geranine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	— 13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline Base	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	8.00	— 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	8.00	— 12.00
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	— 8.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.78	— .88
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.83	— .93
Jet	lb.	.90	— 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Oil Black	lb.	.95	— 1.25
OH Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	20.00	— 23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	— 10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.95	— 2.45
Primuline, Dom.	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Rhodamine B, cont.	lb.	80.00	— 85.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	12.00	— 13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	— .65
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.35	— .60
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Sulphur, Navy Blue	lb.	1.40	— 2.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.55
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	6.50	— 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	—	— 10.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	10.00	— 17.00
Victoria Green	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria, Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

## NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.08 1/2	— .11
Carmin No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
*Cochineal	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.26 1/4	— .29 1/4
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	—
Chinese	lb.	.33 1/4	— .34 1/4
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, China	lb.	.09	— .10 1/2
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.10 1/2	— .11
*Aleppey	lb.	.13	— .13 1/4
*Putna	lb.	—	—

## DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	70.00	— 80.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
*Logwood	sticks	ton	—
Chips	lb.	.03 1/4	— .05 1/4
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

## EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.15 1/4	— .17 1/4
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.22	— .29
Catch, Mangrove, seen tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	Nominal		
Liquid	Nominal		
Tablet	Nominal		
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
*English	lb.	—	—
*Concentrated	lb.	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.27	— .28
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.13 1/4	— .15
*Nominal.			

## WHERE TO BUY

**E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.**  
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

**Aniline Dyestuffs**  
**Dyewood Extracts**  
**Industrial Oils**  
**Chemicals**

Gall	lb.	.30	— .32
Hematin Extract	lb.	.13	— .16
Crystals	lb.	.23	— .25
Hyperic, liquid	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.22	— .24
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .29
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.13 1/4	— .14 1/4
Contract	lb.	.10 1/4	— .10 3/4
Osage Orange			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.12	— .14
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg., liq.	lb.	.07	— .07 1/4

## MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Blood, imported	lb.	.85	— .95
Domestic	lb.	.60	— .70
Prussian blue	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Soluble	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	14 1/2	— 16

## RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	— 150.00
Divi Divi	ton	70.00	— 80.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	— 16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	— 62.00
*Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	— 50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	— 65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	— 16.00
Ground	ton	—	— 17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	— 15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	— 29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	ton	95.00	— 100.00
Valonia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	63.00	— 73.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	— 64.00

## TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.04 1/4	— .04 3/4
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls. lb.	lb.	.03	— .03 1/4
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.16 1/4	— .17
Common	lb.	.23 1/4	— .24
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.25	— .30
Cubes, Java	lb.	.19	— .19 1/2
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.05	— .06
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 1/4	— .04 1/4
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.07 1/4	— .08 1/4
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.09	— .14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 1/4	— .02 1/4
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan lb.	lb.	Nominal	—
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	—	—
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan lb.	lb.	.04 1/4	— .05
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan	lb.	—	—
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	—	—
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	—	—
*Clarified	lb.	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan	lb.	.01	— .01 1/4
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.08	— .10 1/2
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .10 1/2
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	—

## Oils

## ANIMAL AND FISH (Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	—	— 1.55
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.44	— 1.45
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	95.00	— 98.00
Norwegian	bbl.	135.00	— 150.00
Degras, American	lb.	.23	— .26
*Nominal.			

Degras, English	lb.	.28 1/2	— .30
*German	lb.	—	—
*Neutral	lb.	—	—
Horse	lb.	.16 1/4	— .17
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.40	— 2.50
Off prime	gal.	2.00	— 2.30
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
No. 1	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
No. 2	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.42	— 1.43
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.44	— 1.45
White, bleached, winter	lb.	1.46	— 1.47
Northern, crude	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 3.15
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.75
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.55	— 2.60
Dark	gal.	1.40	— 1.51
Prime	gal.	—	—
Oleo Oil	lb.	.23	— .24
*Porpoise, body	lb.	—	—
*Jaw	gal.	20.00	— 22.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17 1/4	— .18 1/4
Saponified	lb.	.17 1/4	— .17 1/4
*Sperm bleached winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.23	— 2.25
45 deg., cold test	gal.	2.1b	— 2.20
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.19	— 2.20
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.24	— .24 1/2
Double pressed	lb.	.25	— .25 1/2
Triple pressed	lb.	.26 1/2	—
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.57	— 1.59
*Prime	gal.	1.52	— 1.53
Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.49	— 1.50
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.52	— 1.53

## VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	—	— .45
Cases	lb.	—	— .45
No. 3	lb.	—	— .45
Cocanut, Ceylon, bbl.	lb.	.17 1/4	— .18
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.17	— .17 1/4
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.17 1/4	— .18
Tanks	lb.	.17 1/4	— .18
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	21.47	— 21.67
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18	— .18 1/2
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.			
mills, in tanks	lb.	—	— .17 1/4
*Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	lb.	.21	— .22
*White	lb.	—	—
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	—
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	— 1.57
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	— 1.60
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.70
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.81
Olive, denatured	gal.	4.25	— 4.50
Foots	lb.	.42	— .43
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	.45	— .50
*Benin	lb.	—	—
Niger	lb.	.40	— .45
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18	— .19
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Peach Kernel	lb.	.19	— .19 1/4
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	.21 1/4	— .22 1/4
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— 1.37
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.57	— .58
Yellow, steam	gal.	.56	— .57
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	— 5.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
*Blown	gal.	1.90	— 1.95
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	— .73
Second	gal.	—	— .76
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— 3.00
*Imported	gal.	—	—
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.17 1/4	— .18
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	—	— .35
Commercial	lb.	—	— .34

## MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30	gal.	—	— .25
cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
Summer	gal.	.24	— .25
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.45	— .50
Dark, filtered	gal.	.39	— .43
Extra cold test	gal.	.65	— .75
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.28	— .32
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	—	— .30
Neutral, filtered lemon	gal.	—	— .35
gravity	gal.	—	— .35
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.85	— .90
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40	— .41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.36	— .38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.36	— .38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40	— .47
No. 200	gal.	.40	— .42
No. 100	gal.	.35	— .36
No. 110	gal.	.33	— .34
*Nominal.			

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

## Miscellaneous

## NAVAL STORES

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls..lb.	71½	—	72
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	67½	—	68
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	52½	—	58
*Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	7.75	— 7.80
Rosin, com., to g'd.	80 bbl.	15.10	— 15.15
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal.	bbls.	13.25	— 13.75

## SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	86	—	87
*Diamond 'I'	lb.	—	—	—
V. S. O.	lb.	86	—	87
Fine Orange	lb.	75	—	80
Second Orange	lb.	72	—	73
T. N.	lb.	68	—	69
*A. C. Garnet	lb.	68	—	69
Button	lb.	80	—	81
Regular, bleached	lb.	68	—	69
Bone, dry	lb.	79	—	80

## OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	—	53.00
f. o. b. New Orleans	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—	53.00
Columbia	—	—	53.00
New Orleans	—	—	—
Corn Cake	short ton	55.00	— 57.00
Meal	short ton	59.00	— 64.26
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	55.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	52.00	— 54.50

## COCOA

Bahia	lb.	12½	—	12½
Caracas	lb.	13	—	13½
Hayti	lb.	11	—	11½
Maracaibo	lb.	24	—	28
Trinidad	lb.	13½	—	13½

## DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

*British Gum, Globe, per 100lbs.	—	—	—
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb.	07½	— 07¾
Potato, white or canary..lb.	19	—	20
Starch, Corn, bags & bbls.	4.12	—	4.34
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.	4.07	—	4.40
Potato, Domestic	lb.	12	— 12½
*Imported, duty paid.	lb.	11¾	— 12¾
*Nominal.	—	—	—

## WHERE TO BUY

## Chas. Morningstar &amp; Co., Inc.

WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6

STARCHES  
DEXTRINES  
ALBUMEN  
GLUCOSE

## REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

		Ar. Fed. War	
		Amer. Nat. bu'le eral or	
Powdered	9.15 9.15 9.15 9.15 9.15	XXXX	9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20
Confectioners A	8.90 8.90 8.90	—	8.90
Standard Gran.	9.05 9.05 9.05 9.05 9.05	—	9.05

## Soap Makers' Materials

## ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carlots)

fenhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills.ga.	1.14	—	1.19
Light, strained	gal.	—	1.42
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	1.44
White, bleached, winter.	gal.	—	1.46
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	3.15
30 deg., cold test.	gal.	—	2.75
40 deg., cold test.	gal.	2.55	— 2.60
Dark	gal.	—	1.40
Prime	gal.	—	1.69
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	17½	— 18¼
Saponified	lb.	17½	— 17¾
Stearic, single pressed.	lb.	—	24
Double pressed	lb.	—	25

## VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	—	45
No. 3	lb.	—	35

†Prices fixed by Government. \*Nominal.

Cocanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	17½	—	18
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	—	—	17
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	18	—	18½
Tanks	lb.	—	—	17¾
Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	—	—	18
Refined, barrels	21.47	—	21.67	—
*Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills lb.	—	—	—	17¼
Summer, yellow, prime, bbls lb.	—	—	—	21
Winter, Yellow	gal.	—	—	—
Linseed, raw car lots.	gal.	—	—	1.55
5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	—	1.66
Olive, denatured	gal.	4.25	—	4.50
Foots	lb.	42	—	43
Palm Lagos, casks.	lb.	—	—	—
Niger	lb.	45	—	50
Palm Kernel, domestic.	lb.	18	—	18
Peanut, edible	lb.	21½	—	22½
Crude, f.o.b. mills.	gal.	—	—	1.37
Pine, white steam.	gal.	57	—	58
Sesame, domestic, edible..gal.	—	—	—	3.00
Soya Bean, Manchurian..lb.	17¾	—	—	18

## GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	19½	—	20½
Yellow	lb.	17½	—	17¾
House	lb.	17	—	17½
Brown	lb.	16	—	16½
Lard, City	lb.	27	—	27½
Compound	lb.	23	—	24½
Stearine, lard	lb.	29	—	29½
Oleo	lb.	24	—	24½
Tallow, edible	lb.	20½	—	21½
City, prime	lb.	17½	—	18
Choice Country	lb.	19	—	19½

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	20½	—	20½
City Fancy	lb.	20½	—	20½
Prime Packers	lb.	—	—	20
Grease, Choice White	lb.	20	—	20½
"A" White	lb.	19½	—	20
"B" White	lb.	18	—	18½
Yellow	lb.	16½	—	17
Brown	lb.	14	—	15
Bone	lb.	11	—	12½
House	lb.	15½	—	15¾
Stearine, prime oleo.	lb.	23½	—	24
Lard, city steam	lb.	27	—	27½
*Nominal.	—	—	—	—
†Buyers' Tanks.	—	—	—	—

## TANNING EXTRACTS USED IN INDIA

In a pamphlet on the industrial development of India, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York says:

"There is a good demand for all sorts of leather articles in India, including shoes, but vegetable tanning materials have been used almost exclusively.

Tanning by chromium compounds has been extensively developed in the United States and Germany and this accounts for the heavy export of raw hides to these countries in the past. It has been estimated that half the amount of ox and cow hides sent to Germany and Austria yielded leather for 48,000,000 army boot uppers, while the buffalo hide supplies 49,000,000 army boot soles. The remaining half provided civilian footwear and enabled Germany and Austria to send back to India large quantities of box calf. Germany had acquired a practical monopoly of the hide and leather trade in India through a ring of companies in Calcutta which worked with the associations of tanners and dealers in Germany.

"To insure against a return of that monopoly and to abolish the unprofitable practice of shipping out raw hides and skins which come back later as manufactured articles, attempts are now being made to establish the Indian tanning business on a sound basis. The use of chromium compounds instead of vegetable tanning materials is making rapid progress in various parts of the country, especially in the Madras Presi-

dency and in the Native State of Mysore. The Director of Industries in Mysore reports that the Mysore Tannery is now getting hides from several parts of India. He proposes an experimental factory, modernly equipped, as a means of holding attention to what may be accomplished in this industry by India."

During the first quarter of this year shipments of tea waste from Ceylon utilized in the manufacture of caffeine dropped from 378,910 pounds to 105,039 pounds.

The shortage of citric acid is still apparently pronounced for many jobbers have only enough stocks on hand to care for orders previously placed.

H. M. Freeburn has resigned as assistant engineer of the Pennsylvania State Department of Health to become associated with the engineering staff of Wallace & Tiernan Co., Inc., New York city, manufacturers of chlorine control apparatus and sanitary engineering specialties.

An advice from Manchester, England, said: "Heavy chemicals have been rather quieter as regards export trade. Bleaching powder has been exceedingly scarce. Inquiry for caustic soda and alum is well maintained. Arsenic shows no improvement, and prices remain at around £95 to £97 per ton. Lead acetates are scarce, but when obtainable white is quoted £165, grey £145, and brown £140 per ton casks."



# Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from November 3 to November 10—Exports for the month of September

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

## Imports

<b>ACIDS—</b> 22,473 pounds carbolic	<b>GUMS—</b> 13,577 pounds chicle 50,000 pounds tragacanth
<b>BALSAMS—</b> 6,031 pounds various 1,020 pounds various	<b>LEAVES—</b> 5,000 pounds senna 1,000 pounds senna
<b>BARKS—</b> 1,650 pounds cinchona	<b>LOGWOOD—</b> 67 tons
<b>BEANS—</b> 12,004 pounds vanilla 2,859 pounds castor 455 pounds castor	<b>MANNA—</b> 2,000 pounds 1,000 pounds
<b>BEE WAX—</b> 50,648 pounds	<b>MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPS.—</b> 2,463 pounds medicine 4,950 pounds medicine
<b>BISMUTH—</b> 700 pounds	<b>OILS—</b> 5,333 gallons nut 23,810 pounds coconut 368 gallons peanut 2,100 gallons codliver
<b>CALCIUM—</b> 12,000 pounds	<b>ROOTS—</b> 17,085 pounds licorice 51,305 pounds ginger 1,950 pounds seneca
<b>CAMPBOR, CRUDE—</b> 46,427 pounds 50,000 pounds 25,000 pounds	<b>SALT PETER—</b> 258,500 pounds
<b>CAMPBOR, REFINED—</b> 57,500 pounds	<b>SEEDS—</b> 281,335 bushels flax 61,600 pounds mustard 200,000 pounds canary 32,700 pounds canary
<b>CANTHARIDES—</b> 150 pounds	<b>SHELLAC—</b> 964,250 pounds
<b>CHEMICAL PREPS.—</b> 11,366 pounds 26 pounds 161 pounds 455 pounds 3,150 pounds	<b>SPICES—</b> 4,489 pounds capsicum 316,665 pounds capsicum 70,000 pounds cassia 514,602 pounds cloves 146,540 pounds cloves 210,000 pounds nutmegs 1,070,482 pounds pepper 1,000,000 pounds pepper
<b>DYES AND DYESTUFFS—</b> 206 tons mangrove bark 75 pounds various 28,880 pounds various 440 pounds natural indigo 2,189 pounds synthetic indigo 394 pounds extracts	<b>TALCUM—</b> 75,544 pounds
<b>ESSENTIAL OILS—</b> 1,150 pounds various 4,500 pounds various 1,180 pounds various 1,600 pounds various	<b>TARTAR, CRUDE—</b> 43,500 pounds 14,500 pounds
<b>FLOWERS—</b> 100 pounds saffron 150 pounds saffron	<b>VEGETABLE WAX—</b> 89,200 pounds
	<b>WINE LEES—</b> 231,813 pounds 590,674 pounds

**ZINC OXIDE—**  
2,690 pounds  
3,500 pounds

## Exports

<b>ACID, CARBOLIC—</b> 25 pounds, Costa Rica 522 pounds, Venezuela 25 pounds, Guatemala 249 pounds, Peru	<b>HONEY—</b> 525 pounds, Belgium Kongo 360 pounds, Newfoundland 858,121 pounds, England
<b>ACID, NITRIC—</b> 10 pounds, Guatemala 235 pounds, Venezuela 182 pounds, Panama 7,382 pounds, Colombia	<b>HOPS—</b> 38,075 pounds, Brazil 1,700 pounds, British S. Africa 50 pounds, Costa Rica 26,866 pounds, Mexico
<b>ACID, SULPHURIC—</b> 9,450 pounds, Venezuela 375 pounds, Norway 2,650 pounds, French Guiana 160 pounds, Guatemala 60,700 pounds, Mexico 51,899 pounds, Colombia	<b>LIME, ACETATE—</b> 733,088 pounds, France
<b>ALCOHOL—</b> 16,750 gallons, Switzerland 50 gallons, Ecuador 24,917 gallons, France	<b>LIME, CHLORATE—</b> 61,764 pounds, Cuba 224 pounds, Australia 35,950 pounds, Chile
<b>ALCOHOL, WOOD—</b> 45,150 gallons, France	<b>LIME, CHLORIDE—</b> 240 pounds, Venezuela 86,898 pounds, Chile 69,193 pounds, Norway 50,000 pounds, Spain
<b>BEE WAX—</b> 157 pounds, Colombia 2 pounds, Argentina	<b>PARAFFIN WAX, CRUDE—</b> 6,300 pounds, Peru 112,000 pounds, Argentina
<b>CALCIUM CARBIDE—</b> 26,700 pounds, Belgium 3,000 pounds, Bermuda 2,700 pounds, Venezuela 16,672 pounds, Mexico 115,800 pounds, Peru	<b>PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—</b> 218,750 pounds, Japan 125,750 pounds, Mexico 2,700,410 pounds, Chile 218,550 pounds, Venezuela 18,678 pounds, France 3,346,920 pounds, Italy
<b>COPPER SULPHATE—</b> 50 pounds, Japan 982,700 pounds, Greece 277,250 pounds, Brazil 16,000 pounds, Chile 2,310 pounds, Dutch E. Indies	<b>PEPPERMINT OIL—</b> 1,000 pounds, Norway 236 pounds, Australia 36 pounds, Brazil
<b>CORN STARCH—</b> 925,640 pounds, England 4,000 pounds, Str. Settlements	<b>SODA, ASH—</b> 2,042,504 pounds, Brazil 230,319 pounds, Norway 767,784 pounds, Cuba 82,914 pounds, Venezuela
<b>FLAX SEED—</b> 5 bushels, Bermuda	<b>SODA, CAUSTIC—</b> 1,568,000 pounds, Italy 15,400 pounds, Japan 626,196 pounds, Brazil 754,713 pounds, Cuba 503,218 pounds, Mexico
<b>GLUCOSE—</b> 41,500 pounds, Philippine Is. 123,932 pounds, Greece 200,294 pounds, England	<b>SPONGES—</b> 20 pounds, Straits Settlements 165 pounds, Mexico 524 pounds, Brazil
<b>GLYCERIN—</b> 73,919 pounds, Scotland 1,551 pounds, Cuba 943 pounds, Chile 130,803 pounds, Japan 475 pounds, Peru 36 pounds, Ecuador 56 pounds, San Domingo	<b>SULPHUR, CRUDE—</b> 20 tons, Trinidad 2 tons, Peru 145 tons, Brazil
	<b>ZINC OXIDE—</b> 8,900 pounds, British S. Africa 550,000 pounds, England 422,697 pounds, Brazil 2,000 pounds, Colombia 1,100 pounds, Costa Rica 52,180 pounds, Cuba 675 pounds, Virgin Islands 2,000 pounds, Belgium Kongo

## SEPTEMBER IMPORTS AT NEW YORK

Whether the United States is to become after the war a great clearing house for international trade cannot yet be determined with accuracy, but it is apparent that the foreign merchandise re-exported from the United States has shown tremendous gains during the war period, and in the year which ends with next month will be about three times as much as in the year preceding the war and four times as much as a decade ago.

The total value of foreign merchandise re-exported in the calendar year 1918, according to a compilation by The National City Bank of New York, will approximate \$100,000,000 against \$64,000,000 in 1917, \$60,000,000 in 1916, and \$36,000,000 in 1913.

Among the imports admitted free during September were the following: Quebracho, \$1,196,189; shellac, \$403,056; copal gum, \$256,696; nitrate of potash, \$148,339; nitrate of soda, \$1,580,839; other chemicals, \$848,

729. Products that were dutiable included antimony, \$140,913; bristles, \$570,925; argols, \$270,767; colors or dyes, \$253,537; chicle, \$179,757; other chemicals, \$611,950; essential oils, \$226,606; perfumery, \$342,977.

## CARGO SPACE FOR VEGETABLE OIL

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 300) that hereafter all vessels flying the American flag and vessels chartered to the United States, or to citizens of the United States, clearing from ports of the United States for the Philippine Islands, which are to return direct to the United States, must utilize all tank-cargo space aboard the vessel on the return voyage for vegetable oil only, and that said oil must be carried in accordance with the rules promulgated by the Governor General of the Philippine Islands. This requirement will be made a condition in the granting of "bunker" licenses.

## NO SHIPS AVAILABLE ON SOME ROUTES

### Trade With Brazil, Argentina and India Almost at a Standstill—Congestion of Freight for South Africa—Fewer Handicaps in Pacific Shipments

The statement that at present writing there is not a single steamer in the market for Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro sums up very briefly the present commercial shipping situation. The month of October did not bring the looked-for relief, and the dearth of available space is very pronounced. Several steamers have sailed for the River Plate during the past few weeks, but the cargo carried has consisted almost entirely of packing house supplies and agricultural machinery. The exporter of commodities of a more general character has experienced great difficulty in placing his shipments, says "The Americas." There are a few sailing vessels loading for Buenos Aires; they are practically filled up, however, and are expected to sail shortly. The total amount of freight in and about New York awaiting shipment to the River Plate probably still approximates 75,000 tons.

To judge of November's shipping opportunities is impossible, inasmuch as the system of allocation on a moment's notice has done away with scheduled sailing dates. The Barber Line hopes to operate a steamer during the coming fortnight.

The West Coast situation is in direct contrast, solely because of the necessity of procuring Chilean nitrates. W. R. Grace & Co. operate several through sailings per month. Freight on the outward voyage is assuming a slightly more "essential" character than heretofore. Trans-shipment at the Isthmus can still be effected and more and more shippers are availing themselves of this opportunity for transacting export business with Peru and Chile.

Great quantities of freight are still awaiting shipment to South Africa, despite the large number of vessels which sailed during the past month. No steamer is loading at the present time, but several schooners will probably clear during the coming weeks. The establishment of the new Nippon Yusen Kaisha route from New York to Calcutta may help to relieve the African situation, for Durban is one of the ports of call. Rates on the Japanese line, however, are \$61.80 per ton, with no sailing scheduled for the near future. Outside of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, no line has operated a steamer to India in several months. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha maintains its service to Kobe, Japan. No vessel has been allocated for operation to Manila. A schooner is loading for Singapore, with space available at the extremely high rate of \$65 per ton. Connections between New York and Java are now on a fairly regular basis. Only sailing vessels are plying between New York and Australia; departures are frequent but because of low tonnage do not satisfy the demand for space.

The railroad situation in the East at the present time is absolutely free from any signs of congestion; in fact, most of the roads are operating below normal capacity.

On the Pacific Coast the developments of the past months have ameliorated conditions to a very appreciable extent. The absolute railroad embargo to the ports of Seattle and Tacoma has been suspended and permits to forward goods are being issued for December. No export freight can be brought to seaboard points unless definite shipping space has been secured. The congestion at Tacoma has been considerably relieved by numerous sailings of vessels of the Japanese Osaka line, whereas the Nippon Yusen Kaisha

boats have taken care of a large volume of traffic from Seattle. Rates to Japan are \$40 per ton and to Chinese ports \$45 per ton. Railroad conditions to San Francisco are satisfactory, but shipping opportunities are infrequent. A regular service is maintained between San Francisco and Manila.

On October 7 the War Trade Board announced the resumption of commercial relations with Russia. The Shipping Board will probably assign boats to ply direct between the Pacific Coast and Vladivostok, but these bottoms will carry mostly "essential" cargo. Consignment to Japanese ports for trans-shipment to Vladivostok represents a procedure which may be adopted in some cases, although considerable delay will necessarily be incurred.

## CHANGE IN BRITISH WAR RISK RATES

The British Board of Trade communicates the following to Lloyds:

"Inquiries having been made as to the position of merchants and others who may now or in the future effect insurance with War Risks Insurance Office in event of a declaration of armistice between the belligerent powers, notice is hereby given that the rates of premium upon all insurances accepted on and after November 1, 1918, will be reduced 50 per cent in cases where vessels concerned shall sail during the continuance of such armistice."

Fire in the plant of the Baird & McGuire Chemical Company, near Holbrook, Mass., last week, caused \$30,000 damage. The fire was caused by the explosion of a tank containing a chemical mixture.

## New Incorporations

Nico Chemical Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. H. L. Schaefer, J. T. Fenlon, S. Klein, 55 Liberty street, New York.

Gourney Laboratories, Manhattan, capital \$10,000. To manufacture perfumery, cosmetics and chemicals. C. M. Kohn, S. J. Wise, E. A. McShane, 165 Broadway, New York.

Ashford Chemical Products Co., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. S. Levy, L. S. Forman, H. Rivkin, 217 Mercer street, New York.

Desert Chemical Products Company, Los Angeles, Cal., capital \$50,000. John W. Kerr, W. S. Kerr, L. A. Holdrege, Nettie J. Holdrege, Archie R. Gifford.

Western Pyrites Company, Garrisonville, Stafford County, Va., capital \$90,000. U. B. Curtis, president; Frank Porter, secretary.

G. Siegle Corporation of America, Richmond, capital \$1,050,000; 7,500 shares first preferred, \$100 each; 2,500 shares second preferred, \$100 each; 10,000 shares common stock, no par value. Chemicals and general merchandise. M. J. Murphy, F. B. Lasher, W. E. Coffin, 44 Pine street, New York.

The Febro Menthate Co., Dover, Del., capital \$250,000. Medicines and medical preparations of all kinds. William F. O'Keefe, George S. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell, of Wilmington, Del.

Synthe-Copal Co., Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$50,000. Varnish, gums, chemicals. H. F. Morloch, P. McArdle, H. G. E. Smith, Buffalo.

Dissolutions—St. George Chemical Co., Manhattan.

## QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am. Ag. Ch. ....	102	102½	Int. Agricul. pf. ....	56½	36
Am. Cot. Oil ....	43	43½	Int. Salt .....	53	62
Am. Cyan. ....	30	35	K. Solvay .....	155	175
Am. Cy. pf. ....	60	65	Merrimac .....	97	99
Am. Linsed .....	40½	41	Mulfrd Co. ....	55	60
Am. Malt .....	4½	5	Mutual Co. ....	150	150
Barrett Co. ....	104½	105	Niag. A. pf. ....	87	92
By. Prod. Co. ....	116	119	Nat. A. & C. ....	17	20
Casene Co. ....	40	..	N't A. & C. pf. ....	50	70
Day Chem. ....	34	..	Penn. Salt .....	80	84
Distillers' Secur. ..	48	48½	Rollin Ch. ....	50	70
Dow Chem. ....	220	..	Rol. Ch. pf. ....	90	100
Dow Ch. pf. ....	96	..	Semet S. ....	170	185
Elec. Blch. ....	140	150	Smith Ag. C. ....	175	220
Fed. Chem. ....	90	..	Solv. Proc. ....	90	100
Fed. Ch. pf. ....	98	101	Stand. Ch. ....	73	76
Fre. Tx. nw. ....	30	32	Un. Drug .....	98½	101
Gen. Chem. ....	170	180	U. S. Indus. Alco. ..	112	112
Grasselli .....	170	..	Va.-Car. Ch. pf. ....	58	58½
H'k Electro. ....	75	85	Va.-Car. Chem. ....	58	58½
H'k Elec. pf. ....	..	..			

# Want Ads

PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

RATE—Our charge for these *WANT ADS* in this publication, all classifications, is \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

Address, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS  
No. 3 Park Place New York

EMPLOYEES FURNISHED. Stores sold—also furnished: All State. Positions. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. F. V. KNIEST, Omaha, Neb., Estab. 1904.

## THE ERA KEY

TO THE

U. S. P. and the N. F.

This new edition contains information regarding all drugs, chemicals and preparations in the new Ninth Edition of the *U. S. Pharmacopoeia* and the new Fourth Edition of the *National Formulary*.

All arranged in one, alphabetical order, with the essential information needed for prescribing and dispensing these official products.

In full cloth, 191 pages, price 50 cents, post-paid.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers  
No. 3 Park Place New York City

## U. S. P. CRESOL CRESYLIC ACID

The Chatfield Manufacturing Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

DANA & COMPANY, Inc.

111 Broadway New York, N. Y.  
EASTERN SELLING AGENTS

## ANTHRAQUINONE

FLANDREAU & CO., Inc.

115 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

Restor 2133 2134-2135

*A Contract is a Contract*

## BUSH, BEACH & GENT

INCORPORATED

80 MAIDEN LANE  
New York

HOLBROOK BUILDING  
San Francisco

## BICHRIMATE OF SODA

STOCKS NEARBY FUTURES

*Special Terms to initiate business*

Selling Agents for Sawyer Tanning Co., Napa, California

## R. W. GREEFF & CO., Inc.

80 MAIDEN LANE

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS  
EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS

Technical & Pharmaceutical Chemicals  
Aniline Dyes & Intermediates

Agents for R. W. GREEFF & CO.  
LONDON & MANCHESTER :: ENGLAND

## The Porto Rico Drug Company

Agency

277 Broadway, New York City

Mr. Teodoro Moscoso, President, will be pleased to receive your catalog, samples and quotations.

## MERCK & CO.

Chemicals

St. Louis NEW YORK Montreal  
Works at Rahway, N. J.

## Oleoresin Aspidium U.S.P.

(Green or Brown Color)

Filicin 24/25%

We manufacture and have a continuous output of a high grade quality and can supply quantities for immediate or future delivery.

CHEMICAL WORKS MADOERY, Ltd.  
ESTABLISHED 1902

BASEL, SWITZERLAND.

NEW YORK OFFICE 165 BROADWAY



# Ethyl Propionate Ethyl Butyrate

## Spot Delivery from Either Coast

*Use these solvents and help conserve the Acetate of Lime needed by our Government for the manufacture of essential products.*

**No Government Questionnaire is needed for Ethyl Propionate and Ethyl Butyrate.**

Two new solvents for soluble cotton (or pyroxylin).

These solvents can be advantageously used as substitutes for amyl acetate.

Ethyl Propionate has a specific gravity of .8963 and ranges in boiling points from approximately 75.0° C. to 110° C.

Ethyl Butyrate has a specific gravity of .8875 and ranges in boiling points from approximately 100° C. to 130° C.

Both solvents are particularly dry, comparing very favorably with amyl acetate in this respect.

## Valerates

Zinc Valerate, U. S. P.

## Organic Acids

Propionic, Butyric, Valeric and Iso-Valeric acids are offered in high purity.

## Nitre Cake

Acidifying agent used to replace Sulphuric Acid.

## Soluble Cotton Solutions

Lacquers	Leather Belt Cement	Aeroplane Dopes
Soluble Cotton	Leather Cloth Solutions	Ethyl Acetate
Thinners	Metal Lacquers	Special Mixtures

## HERCULES POWDER CO.

Chemical Sales Division

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

120 Broadway  
New York City

Chronicle Bldg.  
San Francisco

## FRANK HEMINGWAY, INC.

115 Broadway New York

Victoria Blue B  
Victoria Blue Base  
Crystal Violet  
Crystal Violet Base  
Chrome Brown  
Direct Brown RBR  
Acid Brown 3 RR  
Malachite Green  
Direct Green GG  
Direct Rose  
Benzyl Chloride  
Picramic Acid  
Orthonitrophenol  
Paranitrophenol  
Metaphenylenediamine  
Paraphenylenediamine  
Phosgene  
Salicylic Acid

**Iodine, Resublimed, U.S.P.**

**Iodide of Potash, U.S.P.**

**Carbonate of Potash, U.S.P.**

**Chlorate of Potash (Crystal or Powder) U.S.P.**

**S. SUZUKI & CO., Ltd.**

15-21 Park Row New York

## Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp.

Established 1837

**HEAVY CHEMICALS  
INTERMEDIATES  
ANILINE DYES  
OILS, GREASES**

61 Broadway, New York (Phone: Bowling Green 9860)  
Boston Chicago Cleveland Seattle San Francisco

NOT  
WITH

# I

80